The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ALPINE ROSE.

Sweet flower that blooms upon the mountain side,
Far in the region of eternal snows,
To thee the shelter'd valley is denied,
And the clear fountain of the summer rose.
Thou art of statelier form, of lov'lier hue,
Than the frail blossom of Elysian plain,
For heaven has nurs'd thee with her purest dew,
And plac'd thee where no rival flow'r can reign.

Lov'liest thou art amid the tempest's shock,
When torrents hurl the pine tree in the vale;
Thou bloom'st secure upon the desert rock,
And scents the pennon's of the mountain gale;
Sweet flower! thou art the emblem fair of Love,
That shines still brighter thro' surrounding gloom,
Grows lov'liest on the barren rock above
The sick'ning breath of incense and perfume.

December, 1822. RYNO.

WE PART, TO MEET AGAIN.

When the low heart is sad and deep,
And tears are flowing fast;
When memory bids the young heart weep
For moments that are past;
Sweet to the soul the whispering
Of hope and promise, when
Fancy's soft fairy voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

When souls are linked in union sweet,
And sorrows laid to rest;
When radiant eyes of meaning meet,
And friendly hands are press'd:
O'er scenes like these should fortune fling
The severing storm, oh! then
Hope's sweet enchanting voices sing,
"We part to meet again."

THE CORSAIR's DEATH.

What hell-illumined barque appears
Upon the midnight wave!
What fiend her course infernal steers,—
What madden'd furies rave!

No port she seeks—she seeks no shore—
But reckless on she goes;
Her decks imbrued in human gore,—
Her crew man's worst of foes.

With demons manned—accurst of heaven—
With murder at her helm:
Onward by furious blasts she's driven,
Till death's broad waves o'erwhelm.

Down, down she sinks; while curses dread
Despairing lips proclaim;
And angry billows—vengeance sped—
Close o'er the demon Corsair's head,
And blasts his hateful name!

BOSTON BARD.

SAY WHY.

Oh, why should the heart of the Christian be sad,
Or his evening be shrouded in gloom?
Say why should he sigh when his fortunes are clad
In night clouds?—There's light on the tomb!
And when from its thraldom his spirit shall burst,
Like the sun from the shades that surround it,
It shall soar to yon heaven as pure as at first
The dawn of the morning beam found it.

Say, why should he weep that the visions of bliss
Have flown from his coming, untasted—
Or grieve that the hopes of a world such as this
In the tempests were scatter'd and blasted?
His home is the light of yon fathomless clime,
And sorrow but makes it the sweeter
To fly to eternity's bosom from time,
On wings by misfortune made fleeter.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Among the animals of creation, which man has domiciliated and trained for his pleasure and service, there is, perhaps, none possessing more noble qualities than the Horse. His strength and courage, his agility and speed qualify him in a superior manner for domestic convenience, use, and pleasure. His generous properties have been known from the earliest periods of time, and his value has been appreciated by almost every nation in the world. In the sacred volume, his wonderful qualities are often spoken of and described in the most exalted terms. For all the important services which he renders to man, it is just that he should be treated with kindness and humanity. But how frequently is our sensibility wounded by scenes of barbarity in the open streets—horses loaded with burthens disproportioned to their strength, often bleed under the lash of cruel and inhuman drivers, who themselves should be made to feel the lash of the law as an act of retributive justice. And it is a matter of some regret, that our penal code extends towards this noble race of animals such slender protection.—Under the old Roman laws, it was a punishable offence even to strike a horse. By the commandments of the Decalogue, cattle, &c. were to share with man the rest of the Sabbath day—the laboring ox, that trod out the corn, was not even to be subjected to the cruelty of having his food at his nose, without being able to touch it; and such was the Divine compassion for the creatures which he had made, that God would not destroy repenting Ninevah, because it contained, beside four score thousand souls, "much cattle." "A righteous man," says the sacred volume, "will shew mercy to his beast,"—and, certainly, without tenderness and compassion even for the whole brute creation, no man can be pious or truly religious. Mercy is an attribute which we are specially enjoined to extend towards the animals which have been created for our use and comfort. A few short days of cheerful existence is all the happiness these poor dumb creatures are fated to enjoy, while man has endless ages before him. The thoughts of immortality, and the hope of endless felicity, should raise the heart above the impressions of cruelty and harshness, and make us look down with the tenderest compassion upon that part of the creation which wants so divine a hope. RECLUSE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following essay was intended for a former paper—it was written upon reading "Midnight Reflections," in which I thought I recognised the style as well as the "pure sentiments" of a valued friend.

Yes! there is something sweetly sublime in contemplating with serious attention upon the works of God, at the solemn hour of midnight; they who can, at all times, (as well as when nature's sable curtain wraps her scenes in darkness, and invites her noblest work to the arms of repose,) look back upon their past actions with complacency, and feel that with mankind they are at peace, are in a situation to be envied; to such it matters not how soon they may receive the mandate, "Thou shalt die and not live," for they "depart rejoicing in the Lord and joying in the God of their salvation."

When we are assured that this shall be the happy experience of those who by an adherence to the dictates of truth follow that path which is well pleasing to that Holy Being, whose ways are equal, and "who with a solemn assertion" has declared, "He delights not in the death of any, but that all should return, repent, and live," it is a matter of astonishment and regret that so many are found in a state of alienation from God, stifling that voice within their own breasts, which, were they concerned to follow would lead them in ways of pleasantness, and through paths of peace, to an inheritance in those mansions of glory where joy forever reigns.

Happy will it be for those (in the hour of just retribution,) who are willing to embrace, while time and opportunity is afforded, the offers of Divine mercy, and devote their lives to the substantial pleasures of religion and virtue. OMAR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Pulpit orators have been remarked sometimes to indulge themselves in very whimsical metaphors in their discourses. A propensity to the practice of using this stile is probably derived from a familiarity with the scriptures, metaphors being the language frequently used in the sacred volume, where we find the most solemn subjects, beautifully illustrated by it.—One can scarcely forbear smiling sometimes, at the ridiculous attempts which are made by some of our reverend divines to ornament their discourses with flourishes of rhetoric. Not long ago I stepped into a place of worship, when the good man from the sacred desk was very zealously urging the wicked part of his congregation to the necessity of repentance, by telling them that "hell was open before them, and the devil, with his red hot pitch-fork, was at their backs ready to push them into the burning fiery gulph." This was rough doctrine to be sure, and bears a striking contrast to the exordium of a discourse delivered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a celebrated divine of that period, who begins by addressing his congregation in the following manner:—"I have brought you, my friends, some fine biscuit baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." This acrostical metaphor, perhaps, rather excels what is to be found in a sermon of Dr. Arrowsmith, preached before the house of Commons in 1642—speaking of Religion, he says, "It is a spiritual affection, that hath the Holy Ghost for its father, faith for its mother, prayer for its midwife, the word for its nurse, sincerity for its keeper, and trembling for its handmaid." Again, in a fast sermon preached before the same legislative body, it is elegantly observed that "the fresh remembrance of sin is like a pea in an issue which keeps it open and makes it run."—I once heard a preacher give an account to his congregation of a missionary service he performed among some rude people who made some opposition to him, "but," said he, "I was like a fox in a hornet's nest among them." Another of the same cloth, in directing his hearers how to get religion, told them they "must begin like ground squirrels with a nut, first knaw off the hull, then nibble and nibble at the shell, presently the hammer of God's grace would smite it and crack it open, and they would come at the kernel." FRAMPTON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IDLE HOURS—No. 5.

"Slight causes," says the Idler, "produce great effects," and, indeed, such is the nature of things, that a trifling change of situation in life often gives such a turn to all our prospects and inclinations, as to make us the very reverse of what we otherwise would have been. He, therefore, who has marked out a plan of life, must forever be upon the strictest watch lest some unknown influence, before he is aware of its effects, makes a new man of him. But to our tale.

In our last number we traced Louisa to the city. Here then we find her surrounded with all the gaiety of fashionable life, which soon inclined her to forget whatever concerned not her immediate pleasure. She was fast becoming a fine lady; and the insipidity of her former amusements banished their recollection. "She believed herself, (I borrow the language,) passed into another world where every hour has its proper pleasure; where nothing is seen but the blaze of wealth, and nothing heard but merriment and flattery; where morning always rises on a show and evening closes on a ball; where the eyes are used only to sparkle, and the feet only to dance." Such a scene could scarcely fail to produce a wonderful change in one whose inexperience veiled its fallacy. Alfred saw her—but his reception was not such as it was wont to be. She told of the great pleasure she had enjoyed since seeing him—her variety of fashionable amusements—of the dull scenes of her native village—and with an air of triumph, told of the gallant attention paid to her by several fine gentlemen.

"This was the unkindest cut of all."

He some time after wrote her a letter, in which he expressed the fondest regard, and said something about the inconstancy of females. He spoke of the joyful hours they had spent together, and hoped they would not be the last. But this letter her cousins told her was not fashionable, of course it was good for nothing. Alfred was soon after informed that she openly avowed her regard for a young gentleman who, at that time was making considerable bustle among the ladies, in consequence of his being a man of fortune. Louisa had now formed too high an opinion of independant greatness not to rejoice at the happy change she had made in her lovers, and only looked forward with pleasing anxiety to the joyful period when she was to become the admired Mrs. W.

It was now about the close of winter—the warmth of Spring had began to dry the earth, when Louisa and her lover, took a walk to the western parts of the city, previous to her departure for home. The sun was going slowly down as they returned; the children were seen playing upon the vacant grounds; the chime of distant bells sounded upon the soft breeze of evening, and the frogs had begun to murmur in the ponds. All conspired to raise in the mind of a lover a pleasing seriousness. Louisa talked of departure—regretted being absent from her lover—talked to him of his rides to visit her—of their pleasure of meeting at her home—but he was sad and could not talk of this. Next day he came not to see her—and for a good reason too—for as dame nature, (who sometimes plays tricks with girls as well as men,) would have it, he that night took lodgings in the debtor's apartment. Here then was a death blow to all her greatness. She sought her father's dwelling with all the unpleasant feelings of disappointed hopes, conscious of her own imprudence and folly. She had but few comforts left. Alfred had embarked with a friend for the Indies, and, probably, with no pleasant feelings towards her. Her former companions disliked her, for they thought her proud, and she sat down in sorrow, to

———' regret the day
'That led her from her native walks away."

(To be concluded.) H.

FRENCH POLICE.

A merchant of high respectability in Bordeaux, had occasion to visit Paris upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount.

On his arrival at the gates of Paris, a genteel looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this effect.—"I have been waiting for you some time; according to my notes, you were to arrive at this hour; and your person, your carriage, and your portmanteau, exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to Monsieur de Sartine."

The gentleman, astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at hearing the name of the lieutenant of the police mentioned, demanded to know what Monsieur de Sartine wanted with him: adding, at the same time, that he never had committed any offence against the laws, and that he could have no right to interrupt or detain him.

The messenger declared himself perfectly ignorant of the cause of the detention: stating, at the same time, that when he had conducted him to Mons. de Sartine, he should have executed his orders which were merely ministerial.

After some further explanations the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him accordingly. Mons. de Sartine received him with great politeness; and after requesting him to be seated, to his great astonishment, he described his portmanteau; and told him the exact sum in bills and specie which he had brought with him to Paris, and where he was to lodge, his usual time of going to bed and a number of other circumstances which the gentleman had conceived could only be known to himself. Monsieur de Sartine having thus excited attention, put this extraordinary question to him: "Sir, are you a man of courage?"—The gentleman still more astonished at the singularity of such an interrogatory, demanded the reason he put such a strange question, adding that no man ever doubted his courage. De Sartine replied, "Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night!—If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour: but be careful that you do not fall asleep; neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed, or into any of the closets which are in your bed chamber," which he accurately described; "you must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near your bed, and discover no suspicion: leave what remains to me.—If, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead."

After some further explanation which convinced the gentleman that M. de Sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, he refused to be personated, and formed an immediate resolution literally to follow the directions he had received; he accordingly went to bed at his usual hour, which was eleven o'clock. At half past twelve, (the time mentioned by M. de Sartine) the door of the bed-chamber burst open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers and pistols.—The gentleman, who of course was awake, perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed, and settled the plan of putting him to death. The gentleman hearing all this, and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may be naturally supposed, was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspense; when, at the moment the villains were preparing to commit the horrid deed, four police officers, acting under M. de Sartine's orders, who were concealed under the bed, and in the closet, rushed out and seized the offenders with the property in their possession and in the act of preparing to commit the murder.

The consequence was, that the perpetration of the atrocious deed was prevented, and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders. Mons. de Sartine's intelligence enabled him to *prevent* this horrid offence of robbery and murder; which, but for the accuracy of the system, would probably have been carried into execution.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ITINERANT—No. XIII.

"A thing of shreds and patches."

PLEASURE.—The phantom pleasure may appear before our eyes, in the most brilliant of all glowing colours, within the reach of our extended arms, and ever and anon inviting us to clasp it to our bosoms; but the moment we attempt to seize it the vision flies, and we embrace a void.—And, alas, the disappointment leaves no less a void within the aching breast!—a void which often drives away all taste for life, sickens the heart, and forever disturbs reflection; till at last, it insensibly draws over it's victim a careless insipidity of the world, which ever destroys the energy of the mind, and finally gives the diseased soul a prey to gnawing apathy.

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship will rather seek than lose an opportunity to bring even trifling, as well as brilliant talents, into the most flattering point of view; for friendship is always more generous to others than to itself, and loves to make its object shine in superior splendor.

DRUNKENNESS.—Dean Bolton enumerates as the principal arguments against intemperance in drinking, which are suggested by the common reason of mankind, the contemptible figure which it gives us, the hindrance it is to any confidence being reposed in us, so far as our secrecy is concerned; the advantage it affords the crafty and knavish over us; the bad effects it has on health; the prejudices which result from it on the mind; and lastly, in disposing us for many great crimes, and preparing us for the greatest.

SELF-EXAMINATION.—The surest means we can use, to arrive at a true estimate of ourselves, and to find out the secret faults and vices that lurk within us, is to examine ourselves by the rules which are laid down for our direction in sacred history; and to compare our lives with the life of Him, who lived up to the perfection of human nature, and is the standing example of those that receive his doctrines.

SINGULAR CONSANGUINITY.—Two gentlemen of the county of Bucks in England, lately deceased, married the other's daughter and each of them left issue thereby.

ABUSE.—Men are very apt to abuse the religious opinions of those with whom they chance to have any quarrel. I remember a man who underwent a *dry* beating from his adversary, and called him an Anabaptist rascal ever afterwards. Would it not have been more appositely said, if he had suffered a *ducking* from him.

A QUANDARY.—A sailor, travelling in New-England fell in company with a man possessing a full share of *Yankee* curiosity—who after many *important* questions, such as where he came from, where he was travelling, &c. observing his companion had lost an arm, enquired, "Pray, may I make bold to ask how you lost your arm." 'I'll tell you, (says the other,) if you wont ask me another question.'—"Well, I wont," says he. 'Then 'twas bit off,' says the sailor. The honest yankee was about as bad off now as he was before. He kept silence for a few minutes, but at length, in an agony of impatient curiosity, but too mindful of his promise to ask the question direct, he burst forth with this ejaculation—'I wish I knew *what* bit it off!" W. P. S.

WHIMSICAL OCCURRENCE.

The Dumfries Courier (Scotland) contains the following piece of humour:—

A circumstance which, when related to us by a good mimic, excited our risibility in a high degree, and struck us as scarcely less ludicrous than the celebrated story of *Monsieur Tonson*, occurred some time ago at a Circuit Court of Judiciary; and in the presence of a Judge whose peculiarities of temper and manner are more than compensated by his many amiable and excellent qualities. Their Lordship's suite had just met, and were proceeding to investigate rather an interesting case, when their deliberations were interrupted by a knocking at the outer court door. Again and again the shrill tongued Macer ejaculated "Silence! Silence there!" to little or no purpose; when the Judge exclaimed, "What's the meaning of all that noise? Macer, officers, what are you about, that you don't put an end to that constant shuffling?" Officer:—"It's a man, my Lord." "A man! what man, Sir? Who, where is he, and what does he want?"—"He's at the outside, please your Lordship, and wants to get in."—"Well, keep him out, I say, Sir." The officer bowed or nodded assent, and the business of the Court proceeded. By and bye, however, an individual possessing the right of *entree*, walked into the hall of justice, and "the man," watching his opportunity, slipped in at the same time. By a levity and restlessness, however, by no means uncommon, he had not been well in, till he wished to get out again; applying, perhaps, to a Court of Law what Chaucer presumptuously says of the blessed state of matrimony—

"Marriage is like a rabble rout—
Those that are out would fain be in,
And those that are in would fain be out."

With this he began to jostle every body near him, a proceeding which not only created a new hubbub, but drew forth a fresh rebuke—Judge—"What's all this now?—Even if my ear were as sharp as that of Dionysius, and the room in which I sit as well contrived as the celebrated vault in which he kept his prisoners, it would be impossible for me to hear one word that the witness is saying." Officer—"It's the man, my Lord."—"What! the same man?" "The *verra* same!" "He wants to get out!" "Then keep him *in*—keep him in, I say, Sir." The obedient officer did as he was directed; but the persevering man was not to be so easily driven from his purpose.—Watching an opportunity, therefore, and elbowing his way to an open window, he mounted on what is called the *sole*, and appeared, contrary to all rule, to be meditating his escape in that direction. But the vigilant officer again caught the tartar, and again interfering, a fresh tumult ensued.—His Lordship appeared angry (as well he might) and a third time exclaimed, "What's the matter now?—is there to be no end to this?" Officer—"It's the man, my Lord." What! the same man again? Shew me the fellow and I'll man him."

The officer here pointed to a respectable enough looking individual, who, as he said, "had cruppen up on the window sole, and wanted to get down again." Judge—"Up on the window sole! Well, keep him *up*.—keep him up, I say, Sir, if it should be to the day of Judgment." (Perhaps his Lordship meant the *hour* of Judgment.)—It is almost needless to add, that these successive interruptions threw the audience into a roar of laughter, and that the incorrigible *man*, while held in durance on the window sole, had far more eyes turned upon him than either the prisoners or witnesses at the bar.

Origin of the Corinthian Order of Architecture.

A marriageable young lady of Corinth fell ill, and died. After the interment, her nurse collected together sundry ornaments with which she used to be pleased, and putting them into a basket, she placed it near her tomb. Lest they should be injured by the weather, she covered the basket with a tile. It happened that the basket was placed on a root of *acanthus*, which in the spring, shot forth its leaves and these turning up the side of the basket, naturally formed a kind of volute, in the turn given by the tile to the leaves. Callimacchus, a sculptor, passing that way, was struck with the elegance of the basket, surrounded with the leaves of the *acanthus*, and, according to this example, he afterwards made columns for the Corinthians, ordaining the proportion such as constitute the Corinthian order.

A gentleman who some time ago practised medicine in the district of Colchester, (Eng.) having occasion to visit Londonderry for the purpose of inoculating some children, had put some of the vaccine matter on the point of his lancet for immediate use, when to his great chagrin it was carried off by a musquito. His regret was, however, soon changed to admiration, for a few days after, he found the very child with two of its sisters, whom the accident had disappointed, inoculated by this new practitioner, the musquito, most beautifully below the left ear and on the tip of the nose. He therefore thinks that great trouble and much expense might be saved by reducing a number of these otherwise pernicious flies into a close room, where they would find nothing but vaccine matter, and after it be supposed the greater number have sipped it, introducing say fifty children at a time who would thus be speedily and effectually inoculated, ad infinitum, by new supplies of these natural physicians.

The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer has given us some good ideas on the subject of *Borrowing* Newspapers—or, more properly, carrying them off, and afterwards *forgetting* to return them to the loaners. They are published in the hope that they may prove serviceable to our patrons and ourselves. We distribute, at present, about twelve hundred papers weekly, which are read by at least three times that number of persons—ew of whom are unable to pay *two dollars* a year—yet how many depend on their neighbours for a supply of our useful commodity, and put up with repeated refusals, rather than subscribe for themselves, and thereby allow the printer a reasonable compensation for his labour. The next number will commence the 2d volume of the Saturday Evening Post—we calculate on making a few improvements—and expect all who intend favouring us with their names, will call early at the office, that we may able to serve them with regular files from the first of the year. The article alluded to is as follows:

HEARKEN YE BORROWERS.

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To *beg*, or to *lend*, or to *give* in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

Hold, Mr. Poet, we do not exactly agree with you. "To beg or to borrow" *newspapers*, is a matter of such facility, that we should scarcely be justified in abusing the "world" on such an allegation. No sooner has the carrier, at the peep of dawn, gone forth with the product of his last week's labours—the essence of all the toil of the type founder, the ink maker, the press maker, the paper maker, the editor, the journeymen, and the devil—than his track is beset by numerous hungry harpies who have been skulking in ambush; and his freight, as it is diversly deposited in door-handles, key holes, and other *safe* and *secure* retreats, becomes the prey of "beggars and borrowers." Thus we see how easy it is for a portion of mankind to seize upon and appropriate to their own ends, the concentrated efforts of those who are fools enough to delve and to drudge for the sake of procuring a more honest livelihood!—"Truly," quoth these literary libertines, these poachers on our typical territory, "we may read your nonsense, and return it whence it came leaving every thing as we find it!" How would this doctrine apply, gentlemen buccaniers, to your *domestic relations?* Would you relish its adaption as a general rule, *eh?*—The borrowers too, those who have modesty enough to ask, though *regularly* and *seasonably*, for the *loan* of a newspaper, are likewise entitled to notice. If a subscriber remonstrates against the practice, and admonishes the taker of other people's property to put his or her name on the subscription list—lo, and behold! what a pretty fantaronade is presently raised! "Why it costs nothing for *one* paper, or so. Ink and paper are cheap—the wear and tear of type metal and an editor's brain matters little—and as the midnight oil is at a low price, we ought to have the finest spun lucubrations for the trouble of reading them!" Thus we have fully disproved, by experiment, the apothegm which stands at the top of this paragraph; though we once held the very *erroneous* opinion, that, if a paper was worth reading, it was worth paying for!

COMMUNICATION.

ELOQUENCE AND ORTHODOXY.

On Sunday, the 22d inst. Mr. Plummer of Philadelphia, agreeably to appointment, held a meeting in Heston's Mill at the three mile stone on the Lancaster Turnpike Road. A considerable concourse of people having assembled, he commenced service by singing an appropriate hymn, which was followed by an ardent ejaculation to the Throne of Grace; after which he delivered a long, solemn, animated and unusually impressive sermon, in which was portrayed in the liveliest colours, not only the improprieties and enormities of the day, but also a certain remedy for these prevailing evils. He advocated the privileges of free agency with a perspicuity which was calculated to carry conviction to the heart of every candid hearer. He left those without a shield who are the slaves of vice and the victims of folly, and those who in all their excesses and extravagancies adhere so pertinaciously to the principles of predestination—principles which in their very nature were in his opinion, productive of vice in its fullest perfection; as those who are proselytes to that belief will have the hardihood to tell you, that although drunkenness, with its whole train of concomitants, had gained the ascendancy, and that notwithstanding they know that they are literally killing themselves, it was a decree from Almighty God which it is not in their power to change.

Mr. Plummer's doctrine on that point, as also on many others, being so completely in unison with my own ideas, that although a stranger to him, I feel an anxious solicitude that he will persevere in the great work of Regeneration, and that his ardent labours will eventually be crowned with success.

A HEARER.

Blockley, Dec. 26th, 1822.

Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The following letters, says the Christian Register, have been obtained by solicitation and are sent to press by permission of their venerable authors.—The character, standing, and age of the writers, the one in his eightieth, the other in the eighty-seventh year, gives them peculiar interest, and they cannot fail to be read with great pleasure.

From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

It is very long my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and therefore write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that Gen. Starke is off at the age of ninety three.—* * * * still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much memory that he scarcely recognizes the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life?—with laboring step

To tread the former footsteps? pace the round
Eternal?—to beat and beat
The beaten track—to see what we have seen—
To taste the tasted—o'er our palates—and decant
Another vintage?

It is, at most, the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, the athymy, debility, and malaise left in their places; when the friends of youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn,
And friend and friend is snatched forlorn;
When man is left to mourn,
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And films slow gathering dim the sight;
When clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die;

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doating old age, and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the winter, has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in the spring, if ever.—They say that Starke, could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride however daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and the snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse, in his wild state kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some youth kills him. * * * * * I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter: and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail.—God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much life as you think worth having.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' Reply.

MONTEZILLO, June 11, 1822.

DEAR SIR—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

* * * * * *

I have not sprained a wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line. Poor Starke remembered nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington. ***** is not quite so reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged mountain, and have done it within a month, yet I feel, when sitting in my chair, as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual, and to the world, yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the 'Great Teacher.' Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow,—I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler with his skies.' Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must. **** it seems, still delights in his four stories; and Stark remembered to the last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

* * * * * *

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters; this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and it will continue to give me, more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told experiences more decay than you do.

I am your old friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$7,25
RYE DO.		4,31
CORN MEAL,		$3½
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,30
RYE DO.		85
CORN DO.	New 62—Old	61
OATS,		35
SHORTS,		27
BARLEY,		70
FLAXSEED,		1,00

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, arrived at New York, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their files of London papers to the 5th and Liverpool of the 7th.—Our extracts are taken from that paper.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An article, dated Frankfort, Oct. 21, states, that, after an extraordinary Divan at Constantinople, to which fifty-six persons were summoned, the Reis Effendi addressed a very important note to the Ministers of Austria, France and Prussia, in which the reasons are explained that induced the Sultan to reject every proposal leading to a renewal by the Porte of the ancient relations with Russia.

Intelligence had been received from Warsaw to the 25th of October, that the greater part of the Russian Western Army, which was to have fallen back into the interior of the Empire, had received orders to retain its present position. It is also observed, that the new winter quarters of the Southern Army are very much concentrated, and the troops are distributed in such a manner, that they may be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube should make any movement indicative of hostile intentions.

The latest accounts from Constantinople are of the 27th of September. At that period no recent news had been received from the fleet or from the Morea. The Persians had advanced on one side to Erzerum, and on the other to Salimanich.—Bagdad defended itself with great vigour, but its capitulation was considered certain. The Turks have experienced great loss; and they write from Arabia that the Wechabites had carried off the caravan going from Mecca to Medina, killing from nine to ten thousand Turks.

GREECE.

Every friend of humanity, every one who sincerely desires the emancipation of the human race from despotic thraldom, must rejoice with us in the confirmations of the victories obtained by the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors. Even the Austrian Observer, hitherto so hostile to the cause of freedom in Greece, that it would not admit of a single advantage having been obtained by the patriots, now explicitly concedes, that the Turks have been driven back upon Corinth. And on a comparison of the accounts with those received at Philadelphia, there is no doubt that the Greeks re-occupy that city. The London Courier, however, announces it as an occurrence of little moment; as affording no ground "for the vaunting accounts which have been circulated of the successes of the Greeks." Had England been invaded by a foreign force, and London fallen into the hands of the invaders, we strongly suspect that the Courier would have considered the defeat of these invaders, and the re-occupation of the capital by the British troops, as a legitimate cause of "vaunting." We care not what these adverse journals may think on this subject; for to us it appears, that if ever a nation on earth had cause for exultation, the Greeks have it in a pre-eminent degree, and may now look forward with some confidence to a consolidation of their liberties, as the result of their gallant resistance to the barbarians. Chourschid Pacha is blamed for the disasters which have befallen the Turkish army, and will probably be sacrificed by his employers, because he could not command success in a cause, which they ought to have been aware, could never succeed, because it was subversive of every principle of justice.

FRANCE.

An English officer arrived in London, who had recently passed through the lines of the French army of Observation, on the Spanish frontiers, reports it to amount to 80,000 men, with a very superior park of artillery. In opposition to this statement, the French papers say, that the frontier army had broken up, and gone into cantonments; which, from the recent intelligence received in this country direct from Spain, appears to be the most probable account.—The decree of the Court of Assize, which condemned General Berton and his associates to death, had been stuck upon the walls of Paris; and an attempt had been made at Saumar to assassinate Lieut. Wolfel, the person who arrested the General. The buckle of his sword saved his life. It is said, that La Fayette was about to be impeached.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts from the capital of Spain, are of the 26th of October; General Morillo, who is stated to have fled from Madrid, had been arrested at a village, about two or three leagues from the frontiers.—He is said to have intended to pass into Portugal, but was betrayed by one of his old soldiers. He was conducted under a strong escort to Placentia, and the military commandant had sent to Madrid, to obtain instructions concerning him. The Courier, of the 2d November, referring to the state of matters in Spain, remarks, with less asperity than usual, that "the Cortes are adopting vigorous and suitable measures for supporting the new system; whether they will prove successful ones, events must demonstrate. In times of civil commotion, the rights and privileges of citizens cannot be scrupulously maintained, and we are not disposed, therefore, to speak harshly of some prospective regulations agreed to by the Cortes, which bear a strong character of tyranny and oppression."

A conspiracy among the troops at Manilla is stated to have recently taken place, the object of which was to depose the Governor, and proclaim Independence. It was defeated, and the refractory had been in part disarmed, and part sent to a distance. Great agitation prevailed in the city when the last accounts came away.—The Portuguese at Macao took the oath to the new constitution on the 16th of February; on which occasion the town was illuminated three nights successively.

The Portuguese government had authorised an official communication to be made of its intention to assist the Spanish Constitutionalists with troops.

The political relations with certain European powers, and the United States, are stated, in an article from Madrid, to be in the most favourable state.

The King of Portugal, had at length expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of his son, (now Emperor Don Pedro,) in a decree dated the 9th of October, in which he prohibited the customary rejoicings on the birth day of the Prince Royal. The Rio Janeiro deputies to the Portuguese Cortes, on their arrival at Falmouth, published a protest, in which they stated that they had fled from Portugal on account of the measures taking by the government inimical to Brazil, and the frequent insults they had received from the populace, probably sanctioned by the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Wellesly is appointed to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a nature not to excite alarm. A few outrages had taken place, but the system did not appear to wear a formidable aspect, although it had been thought necessary to place part of the county of Tipperary under the Insurrection Act.

Hunt, the celebrated Radical, had been set at liberty, and was expected to make a public entry into London on the 11th of November.

Admiral Paget, who sailed round the world with Vancouver, died on the 31st of October.

The death of Canova, the celebrated sculptor, is also announced. He expired at Vienna, on the 12th of October, and was buried in the Church of St. Mark, at Venice.

Madam Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Rome, in October last.

Mr. Wallack, the celebrated actor, came passenger in the Columbia, and is stated to be perfectly recovered in his health.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

The forty-fourth and forty-fifth verses of the eleventh chapter of the book Daniel, contain the following predictions:

"44. But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

"45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him."

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition:

"All the attempts of commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north, yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by the glorious holy mountain. It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophecy relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians who border on the Turkish dominions to the east, and the Russians, who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy."—Scott's Bible, 2d London Ed.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies to the late news from Europe, of an expected alliance between the Russians and Persians against the Turks. If Mr. Scott had written his commentary after reading a modern newspaper, he could not have adapted it more exactly to the events of the day. The character of the warfare waged by the Turks is accurately described by the terms "great ostentation" and "great fury." We will only add, that should the whole prediction contained in the text be found to apply to these events, we shall hear of no alliance between the Turks and other nations; for "he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Such a coincidence is very remarkable, and we are surprised it has not sooner been discovered.

Weekly Compendium.

Colonel Duane, late editor of the Aurora, and Colonel Todd, have gone to Santa Fe, a journey of about forty-five days from Laguira.

The Rev. Mr. Sommerfield sailed from New-York on Monday last, on a voyage for the benefit of his health.

Scull, who was a few days ago convicted of conspiracy to defraud the underwriters of the sloop Norfolk, died on Wednesday last, in the prison.

Hebrew Synagogue.—On the morning of the 26th day of September last, the corner stone of a Hebrew Synagogue was laid on the ground belonging to the Hebrew Congregation of this city, in Cherry near Third Street. The building has risen to its proper height, is now under roof, and progressing to its completion.

The Legislature of Maine commences its session on Wednesday the 1st day of January.

A New York paper says, that two pair of grouse, weighing about 4 or 5 pounds each pair, were sold in that market for *six dollars* per pair.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—On Saturday last two men, suspected of being concerned in the late attempt to rob the mail of the United States, were taken up and committed to jail in the town of Petersburg, Virginia. A third fellow, supposed to have belonged to the gang, has been heard of in the county of Orange, whither, we learn, Mr. Woodward, one of the clerks of the Post Office, in company with an officer, has gone in pursuit.

A fire a few days since originating in the house of Mr. Macon, at Sumpterville, S.C. consumed that, and four or five other buildings. The amount of property lost is supposed to be about $15,000.

ACCIDENT.—A short time since, a large ox team, with about 6 cwt. in it, passed directly over the body of a young lad of Col. Pope, of Machias, Maine, and what is remarkable to relate, the boy sustained but very little injury, and is now as well as ever.

On the 1st inst. a terrible hurricane passed near the Falls of Cahawba, (Alab.) in an easterly direction, sweeping all before it. Houses were blown down, fences scattered in every direction, and cotton fields entirely destroyed.

A constable in Maryland, has been fined 50 dollars for not adhering to the fee-bill in making out his bill of costs.

The cash in the Treasury of Georgia on the 31st of October last, amounted to $283,475 dollars.

The legislature of Kentucky has made a grant of 10,000 dollars to the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, and one of 7,500 dollars to the Louisville Hospital.

Grand Jury Presentment.—Judge Broadnax, of Logan County, Kentucky, has been presented by the Grand Jury of that county, as "tyrannical in his principles, despotic in his practices, and totally void of every principle of humanity." They represent that in their belief, "his tyranny and oppression is only limited by his means—and that had he the same power, he would be as great a despot as was Nero, Caligula or Bonaparte"—that he is never so happy as when he is punishing his fellow men—that he appears to conceive every man, against whom there is a civil action, to be dishonest, and against whom there is a criminal action, to be guilty."

Accident.—A little boy, son of Mr. Ira Moore, in Canandaigua, was lately so burned by his clothes taking fire, that he was not expected to live. Notwithstanding the many accidents of this nature, and the ease by which they might be prevented, it is melancholy to observe how little precaution is used by parents, and those having the care of children, to prevent their feelings being agonized by a fate so lamentable.

The Nocton Packet arrived at Halifax Dec. 12, from Falmouth, Eng. in 57 days. Passenger, Mr. Addington, Secretary of the British Legation to the U. States.

Liberty and Equality.—It is said that the province of Pernambuco sends three deputies to the Brazillian Congress. Of these one is white, one mulatto and the other black!

Steam Boats.—Government has purchased, for $35,000, a steam boat, which plies between Washington and Norfolk, which is intended to act against the pirates.

Munificence.—The sum of $2,000 has been raised in Boston, for the benefit of the family of Lt. Allen, who was murdered by the pirates.

We understand that lieutenant Kearney is appointed to a command in the expedition to the West Indies under commodore Porter; and that lieutenant Gallagher is appointed to the command of the Enterprize.

Bank of the United States.—We learn from Washington that the President of the United States has recalled the nomination he had made of Bank Directors, and which remained unacted upon in the Senate.

Emigration to the West.—A letter from Wythe, C. H. to Petersburg, Va. mentions having met 250 families on their way to Kentucky, and the passing of 50,000 hogs this season, at Abington, to the Atlantic states.

The Governor and Judges of the territory of Michigan, by an act passed on the 18th ult. declare, that the limits of the respective prisons in the territory, shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the county in which such prison may be situated.

Dr. Charles Everett, of Albemarle, Virginia, is appointed Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

On the 23d of Oct. the directors of the E. I. Company appointed Lord Amherst Gov. Gen. of India.

North River.—The Poughkeepsie Journal of Wednesday last says, that the navigation of the Hudson was then open at that place; but that it was quite closed a few miles above.

The American Mission to Columbia was received at that country with the most distinguished respect. They were received by processions of the most respectable citizens of the republic, furnished with a guard of honour, and had splendid entertainments given them.

The Legislature of Virginia has resolved that it is expedient to ratify the convention agreed upon by Benjamin Watkins Leigh, commissioner on the part of Virginia, and Henry Clay, commissioner on the part of Kentucky, on the 5th of June, 1822, and the contingent provisions agreed upon at the same time, and that provision ought to be made by law to carry the same into effect.

French paper states, that in the Cathedral of Berlin prayers are on great festivals, invoking the ur of Heaven for the Holy Alli! That precious combination, it t be confessed, stands greatly in l of them.

Baltimore, December 24.

aring Robbery.—The Warehouse of lerick C. Graff, Esq. was forcibly entered on Monday night last, by a band of ains, and robbed of various articles, &c. robbers entered from the alley in the of the warehouse, broke open the back dow, and there penetrated the counting room—here they struck a light and mmenced their examinations. The wers of the desk were broken open, rifled of their valuable contents—a proof vault, with two iron doors, was forced open and sundry sums of money and articles taken therefrom. It behoves every good citizen to be on the alert, our city is infested by a gang of desperate villains, who have selected it for their ter exploits.

port, (R. I.) Dec. 4.—The remarkable pensity of cats, in sucking the breaths of in, has often been spoken of, and has been considered by many fabulous; but an instance occurred in this town last week, which should put parents on their guard against this danger. The ther had left the infant in the care of a domestic, on her return, she was informed that the cat s found with its two fore paws fast encircling child's neck, and its mouth in that of the child, ich was nearly suffocated; and great exertions re necessary to extricate the helpless little sufferer from its perilous situation. The story was much heeded by the mothers but what was r horror on being awakened in the night by the nvulsed struggling of the infant, and finding the me cat, in the same position, and the child again duced to nearly the last extremity! The cat s immediately thrust out of the window; and so uch eagerness did she manifest to return to her ctim, that she broke through a pane of glass to fect her object. It was not until the cat made a ird attempt on the following day, that she was t to death.

The schr. Jubilee, (of Saco), Jotham ill. master, was taken by Morales, at Maracaybo, where she entered for repairs on the 27th July, in great distress, eing out 63 days from St. Jago bound Curracoa. After a detention of 30 ays, a part of which time the captain nd supercargo, together with the crew, ere kept close prisoners on board, and er cargo entirely plundered, he released the vessel on condition of her taking ff some prisoners at a given time, but etained all her papers, including the og book and register, and ordered the schr. off without them. On the 23d of Oct. the time she sailed, the general appeared in perfect safety, having loaded five schrs. for Curracoa, with cocoa and indigo, on his account. The property taken was estimated at upwards of a million. The dry goods he was packing in small packages, no doubt to have them ready for a flight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, of the commercial relations which now exist between the United States and the present government of St. Domingo; what is the political condition of the Island; whether any European nation pretends to claim the government of the Island; and whether any further commercial relations with the existing government would be consistent with the interest and safety of the United States.

THE GREEKS.—On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a memorial from 158 respectable inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown, was presented by Mr. Dwight, praying for an appropriation of two or three millions of dollars in aid of the Greeks.

Legislative Intelligence.

Little of importance has yet transpired in the state Legislature. The old class of speakers or rather talkers, (says the Lancaster Gazette,) occupy the foreground as usual. The *Johnny jump up* game appears to take up the time of the house, if not its attention, and promises as *chatty* a session as the last. On every subject, five or six members pop up at once, and when the Speaker determines which of the claimants for the floor is to be first heard, the profound member splutters out a few words and down he goes, when his brother squatters, *jump up*, bursting to be heard, and the same scene is re-acted. An observer has compared these gentlemen to the *Johnny jump up*, a German toy cut in the shape of a man, invented for the amusement of children, the *upper story* of which is formed of the *lightest material*; the dried pith of Alder or Boortree; and the *bottom* of the most ponderous—*lead*. The quality which makes this miniature member so very amusing to children, is the impossibility of keeping it in a reclining or horizontal position. Throw it or place it as you will, Johnny jump up rears his *light head*, to the infinite amusement of all the observing little masters and misses.

"*Brevity is the soul of wit.*"—In the course of our reading, (says the editor of the Harrisburg Commonwealth,) we have frequently admired the brevity of expression of great men on great occasions; thus Cæsar's, "I came, I saw I conquered," and Perry's, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," have always received our hearty commendation. In accordance with this spirit of admiration, it would be doing injustice to our own feelings as well as neglecting the modest merit of one of our worthy representatives at Harrisburg, not to notice an instance of brevity equal to any that has been recorded.—A few days ago, on the arrival of a fellow member, a gentleman from Berks county got up in his place, and very luminously stated the whole matter in thirteen words, viz.

"Mr. Speaker!—My *hollect's* come, and I *dink* he ought to be *schwore*."—Comment is unnecessary.

REV. MR. MAFFIT.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week, Joseph T. Buckingham, the Editor of the Galaxy, was tried at Boston, on an indictment for publishing a libel in that paper, on the Rev. Mr. Maffit. The Defendant justified the publication by alledging the truth of the charges; which were, in substance, that the Rev. Mr. Maffit 1. had been guilty of falsehood: 2. had confessed that he did not believe in the Christian religion; 3. had betrayed confidence; 4. had ridiculed persons who came to the altar; 5. had been guilty of loose and lascivious behaviour. After hearing the testimony of witnesses, and the arguments of Counsel, the Judge (Quincy) instructed the jury that if they were satisfied of the truth of these charges, and that the publication was made from a good motive and for a justifiable end, they should acquit the Defendant, but if not, they must find him guilty. The jury went out at 11 o'clock, and after being absent about five hours, without agreeing, came in, and inquired of the learned judge, whether, if in their opinion *some* of the allegations were proved by the defendant, and *some* were not, they should acquit, or convict the defendant. The Judge then repeated to them a part of his charge to this effect:—That if the allegations *proved* were in their opinion of such a nature, and of such high importance as to authorize defendant to attack the character of the person with a view to benefit the public by exposing him, then defendant ought to be acquitted. The jury retired again, and in a few minutes returned a verdict —NOT GUILTY.

The Evening Post.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, December 28, 1822.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are under the necessity of informing you that it is requisite that all dues for this paper should be immediately forwarded; and that we shall be compelled to stop all subscriptions that are not paid up shortly after the commencement of the year 1823.—This arrangement is due to ourselves. The price of this publication is so low that we conceive we give to our subscribers a full equivalent for the cash, even when it is paid in advance, and we are determined, that, in future, all subscriptions, (distant ones especially) shall be so taken; and, that when the time for which payment has been made, shall have expired, the paper to be stopped until a further advance payment is forwarded. The consideration that we demand from each subscriber is a small one taken separately; but collectively, is felt to be an important one to us.

Abstract of the U. S. Treasury Report.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1821, amounted to $15,898,434 42. The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year 1821, including the loan of 5,000,000, amounted to 19,573,703 72—making with the balances in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, (1,198,461 21) an aggregate of $20,772,164 93. The expenditures during the year 1821 amounted to 19,090,572 69. The receipts of the three first quarters of the present year, were 14,745,408, 75. The receipts of the fourth quarter are estimated at 5,000,000. Total 19,740,408 75—forming an aggregate of 21,427,000 99. Expences of the year estimated at 18,278,653 32.—Balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1823, 3,148,347 67.

The funded public debt of the United States on the 1st of Oct. 1822, was $93,043,019 67: and it is estimated that it will be reduced by the 1st Jan. 1823, to 90,777,431 60.

The receipts for the year 1823, are estimated at 21,100,000, to which add the sum of 1,916,135 56 remaining in the Treasury after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822, which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to 23,016,135 56. The expences of the year 1823 are estimated at 15,059,597 22; which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of 7,956,538 dollars and 34 cents.

NEW-YEAR's EVE.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that Mr. and Mrs. De Luce intend giving a Concert on Tuesday evening next, in the Grand Saloon, at Washington Hall, to consist entirely of Sacred Music. The Haydn Society have kindly consented to assist on this occasion—and the Choir and Orchestra will consist of nearly ONE HUNDRED performers, whose abilities are inferior to none in the United States. Of the Music itself, it is has been judiciously selected, and will doubtless be executed in a superior manner.—"Psalmody, or the singing of psalms, &c. (says a celebrated writer,) if performed with due reverence, is most certainly one of the grandest employments that a Christian can be found in, as it not only bears a resemblance to the noble worship of Heaven, but conveys to us the strongest ideas we can have of the employment of Angels and glorified Saints. I think this is abundantly evident from scripture, especially the Revelations, which abounds with heavenly anthems, where we are told that the Angels and Archangels join in singing Hallelujahs, &c. to him that sits on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever. And shall we be shamefully silent? Should we not join the Chorus, as we term it, or rather imitate their strains, by joining to sing the praises of Almighty God, for his wonderful works of creation and providence, but above all, for the great work of Redemption, which far exceeds our highest praise."

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

At an election for officers of the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for Improving the condition of the African Race," held in Clarkson Hall, Cherry street, December 26th, 1822; the undernamed gentlemen were duly chosen, viz.

President—William Rawle, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph M. Paul and Dr. Jonas Preston.

Treasurer—Henry Troth.

Secretaries—James Mott, Jr. and Samuel Mason, Jr.

Counsellors—John Bergrant, John Keating, Jr. David Paul Brown, William Rawle, Jr. James W. Murray and Joseph P. Norris, Jr. of Philadelphia; Matthias Morris, of Bucks county; Levi Paulding, of Montgomery county; James Hopkins, of Lancaster county; and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware.

Board of Education—Benjamin Albertson, Jacob T. Bunting, Thomas Earle, John Field, Jr. Benjamin M. Hollinshead, James Mott, Jr. Edward Needles, Philip Price, Jr Blakey Sharpless, Townsend Sharpless, Thomas Hale, Thomas Parker, Jr. and Isaac Barton.

Electing Committee—Isaac Barton, Jacob T. Bunting, John H. Willitts, James Mott, Jr. Joseph M. Trueman, Samuel C. Atkinson, James Cox, Alexander Shaw, Henry Troth, Joseph Cowperthwaite, William Baker, and Edwin P. Atlee.

Acting Committee.—Isaac Barton, Second street, above Market street; William Baker, Fifth street, above Market street; Joseph W. Rowland, at Gordon's, Fourth street, above Market street; Moses Lancaster, Fourth street, above Callowhill street; Aquilla Bolton, ———; Edwin P. Atlee, No. 137 Vine street.

Appointments by the Governor.

John Binns, Editor of the Press, to be an Alderman for the City of Philadelphia.—Robert L. Loughead and William L. Norton, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia.

The Brazils.—A letter from St. Salvador, of the 1st November, confirms the fact of the arrival at that place of a fleet with 1200 troops from Portugal. A ship of the line was to proceed on to Rio, to blockade it; and another expedition was expected to follow this, which in the opinion of many, would have no other effect than prolonging the surrender of the city, as from its limited force, it was unable to open an intercourse with the interior. Markets at St. Salvador continued as formerly—Flour from 7 to 8 dollars.

Republic of Colombia.—Caraccas dates of the 28th Nov. state that at the ensuing meeting of Congress, which was to be held in Bogota, the question would be discussed, whether the Republic should be placed under one head, or divided into different states, confederated under one government? The latter plan appears to be the most generally approved of. A committee on schools, appointed by the government, had reported in favor of several important improvements in the mode of instructing youth. Colonel Jose Maria Salazar, is stated to have been appointed Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic to the U. States, and a letter from Laguayra, of the 2d inst. says that he was to embark on board the Cyane, and would be landed at Charleston. The news of the battle between Morales and Montilla had just reached Laguayra. The writer states "the former gained some advantages."

From the New York National Advocate of yesterday.

MR. WALLACK.

After an absence of eight months, this popular actor has returned to complete his engagement at the Park Theatre, which was interrupted by the sad accident of fracturing his leg. During his absence, Mr. Wallack has not appeared on any stage; consequently, his last appearance was in New York. He was greeted by his numerous friends with the warmest applause, and in the gouty old Captain Bertram, we had a perfect and pathetic portrait of a warm-hearted sailor. The touches were finely colored, and the performance throughout excited a lively interest. In the afterpiece of MY AUNT, 'Richard was himself again,' the crutches were thrown aside and he who lay so many months in bed, with a leg shockingly fractured in two places, and who never was expected to have again the use of that limb, walked firmly on the stage, and went through Dick Dashall in a most spirited and elegant style, loudly cheered and applauded through the piece, and exhibiting his usual animation.

Mr. Wallack has always been a favourite, and is as popular in private life as he is able and energetic in his profession. Although attached to his native land, and to the friends of his youth, he is, nevertheless, the warm advocate of this country, as manifested by his frequent and hazardous visits, and his usual frank declarations; and with his prospects before him, a numerous and powerful band of friends, and a future exemption from all accidents in mail coaches, we have no doubt of his permanent success in the United States.

He appears this evening in Rolla, a character which is considered his *chef d'ouvre*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Peckworth, GEORGE WASHINGTON SWAIN, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Philip Habaker, Esq all of this city.

On the evening of the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. C P. WAYNE, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA TWAMLEY, daughter of the late Josiah Twamley, Merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. William Hogan pastor of St. Mary's Church, Mr. E. F. CROZET, to Miss SOPHIA DUCOMB all of this city.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hogan, pastor of St. Mary's, Mr. MICHAEL DANOHOE, to Miss ANN LEONARD, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hogan, Mr. GEORGE LEE to Miss CATHERINE STEPHENS, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. RICHARD BROOKS, of Delaware county, to SUSANNAH M. HORNE, of the county of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ALMIRA DANFORTH wife of Cyrus Danforth, aged 28.

On the 23d inst. after a long illness, ROBERT HARVEY, sen. aged 63.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. JACOB G. JONES.

On Sunday afternoon, FRANCISCO PEREZ, aged 39, a native of Cochabamba, Peru.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 53.

Suddenly, early yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN GROVES, aged 68.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	39	29	68
In New-York,	35	27	62

Concert of Sacred Music.

Mr. and Mrs. DE LUCE respectfully inform the Public, that they will give a Concert of Sacred Music on Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, in the Grand Saloon, Washington Hall, on which occasion, the Haydn Society have kindly consented to assist The Choir and Orchestra will consist of nearly 100 performers, professors and amateurs.

PART I.

Hymn for New Year,	O. Shaw
Duet "Who's this that on the tempest rides,"	O. Shaw
Grand Chorus, "Lift up your heads,"	Handel
Song, Mrs. De Luce, "There's nothing true but Heaven,"	O. Shaw
Vesper Hymn,	Russian Air
Song, "The Polar Star," Mr. I. Bird,	O. Shaw
Chorus, "Now elevate the sign of Judah,"	Haydn
Song, Mrs De Luce "Eve's Lamentation,"	Hook
Miriam's Song, and Chorus, "Sound the loud Timbrel,"	Avison
Song, Mr. Bird, "In native worth,"	Haydn
Anthem, "God is the refuge,"	De Luce

PART II.

Anthem, "Give ear thou Judge,"	Bradbury
Song, Mrs. De Luce, "Mary's Tears,"	O. Shaw
Anthem "Lord of Hosts,"	I. H. Swindells
Song, Mr. Bird, "My God,"	Haydn
Chorus, "O give thanks"	Whitaker
Song, Mrs. De Luce, (by particular desire,) "Angels ever bright and fair,"	Handel
Grand amen, Chorus,	Handel

Leader of the Choir, Mr. I. Bird; Leader of the Band, Mr. De Luce. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Bacon & Harts, Fourth street, and at the Hall on the evening of performance. ☞ The Saloon will be well warmed. dec. 28—1t*

Valuable New-Year's Gifts.

ON MONDAY next, the following Rich and splendid Prizes will be drawn from the Wheels of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, 2d class, G. W. WAITE, Manager

ALL IN ONE DRAWING,

ONE PRIZE OF

15,000, 2,000, 500.

Several of $100, besides numerous smaller prizes.

☞ Those who wish to make New-Year's presents could not have a better opportunity.

No time should be lost as the Drawing will positively take place. Be speedy in purchasing at

The Temple of Fortune,

WAITE's

TRULY FORTUNATE

AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.

Waite's office is open every evening, for the accommodation of that portion of the community whose pursuits in life will not permit them to call at any other time

Whole Tickets	$3 00	Quarters	$2 00
Halves	4 00	Eighths	1 00

Clubs supplied on liberal terms. Approved promissory notes taken in payment for Tickets Apply at

☞ At WAITE's Office have been sold and paid all the prizes in the first class Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who has sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

Seven Millions of Dollars.

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. ☞ Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought and sold on the lowest terms. dec. 28—1t

The Partnership

BETWEEN William Farr and James Sickels, Venetian Blind Makers, having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 9th of December inst. the business will be carried on in future by the Subscriber, at the former stand, No. 86 Locust street. WILLIAM FARR.

dec 28—tf

CITY GUARDS.

GENTLEMEN disposed to become Members of the above Corps, are desired to apply to either of the undersigned, who compose the Electing Committee:—

John S. Gibbons, No. 239 Spruce street.
Samuel D. Sager, No. 126 North Ninth street.
P. M'Gee, No. 1 South Fourth street.
M. Bomiesler, No. 125 Market street.
Charles H. Smith, No. 96 South Fourth street.
John C Hodges, No. 123 Locust street.
E Bartholomew, corner of Minor and Fifth streets.
Charles K Servoss, No. 3½ North Third street, Secretary to the Corps dec 28—1t

Mechanical Wonder.

THE citizens of Philadelphia went in crowds to see the Mechanical Museum, when it was exhibited here, and more recently to the famous Androides of Mr. Haddock, and willingly paid for their admission; and hundreds travelled to Chesnut Hill and gave their dollar to be allowed to see the ingenious contrivance of Redheffer. Who has not heard of the automaton, that could play chess, and of the other which was made to articulate words? both so celebrated in Europe. And who would not give a half eagle to see them? But all these wonders are surpassed by a piece of mechanism now in this city, which is far more curious, splendid and surprising than any thing that have been exhibited for money.

This wonderful specimen of art consists in a beautiful golden bird, wrought to the life, and covered with brilliant plumage richly imitated in enamel. The beholder first sees only a superb box of gold and precious stones ornamented with exquisite enamel painting; from this box the bird rises and moving his head and wings in the most natural manner, he chirps his salutation and then pours out a song as rich in melody as that of the sweetest among the feathered choir, and after entertaining the auditor with this delightful music, vanishes suddenly from sight, leaving the spectator wrapt in pleasing astonishment. And how much does it cost to see this prodigy? The best of all is, it is shown freely without cost or charge, to all those whose good fortune leads them to purchase Lottery Tickets, halves or quarters, at

Gibbs's Lucky Office,

No. 4½ South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. It is reported that this elegant production was purchased at a large price, by a subscription raised among a number of respectable mechanics, and presented by them to its present owner, in token of their acknowledgment of the great advantage they have found in purchasing their Lottery Tickets at his truly lucky office

dec 28—1t

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist, Oil and Colourman,

No 261, N E corner of Callowhill & Second sts.

RESPECTFULLY offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Redand Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 Market street.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, an extensive variety of Domestic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

NEW-THEATRE.

This Evening, December 28,

Will be presented, an Historical Play, in 5 acts, called the first part of

HENRY THE FOURTH;

Or, the Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

Prince of Wales,	Mr. Wemyss.
Hotspur,	Mr Cooper.
Sir John Falstaff,	Mr. Warren.
Lady Percy,	Mrs. H Wallack.

To which will be added, the popular and interesting Drama of the

WANDERING BOYS;

OR THE CASTLE OF OLIVAL.

Paul and Justin, (the Wandering Boys,) Mrs. Darly and Mrs. H. Wallack.

On Monday, the popular Tragedy of Damon and Pythias, and other entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Cooper.

Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents—Children under 12 years, half price. Thirty-five seats in the Orchestra for sale nightly at Box office.

CITY THEATRE,—Prune St.

This Evening, December 28, will be presented the Comedy of the

Adopted Child.

After which a Ballet called

THE SHIPWRECK.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

All the World's a Stage.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. at No. 13 Dock-street, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. dec 28—dtf

Joseph Richards,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St Croix do.—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store oct 5—6m*

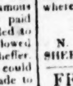
BARGAINS.

CONSISTING of Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waiters' Bread and Knife Trays, Snuffers and Trays, Flat Irons, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Ruffle Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere.

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,
No. 3½ North Third street, east side,
third house from Market st.

N. B. Also an assortment of TRUNKS and SHEET IRON STOVES. aug 31—1y

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.



The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber.

Moorestown, N J Oct. 15, 1822. (19—6m*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 46 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN.

JOHN CULIN, SON & CO.

TAILORS,

No. 14, Market Street, and

No 5, S. FRONT STREET,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS, SURTOUTS, BOX COATS, | NEW MARKET COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, With a variety of other CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conducive to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks,

Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, of various qualities,

Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

oct. 12—6m

The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer has given us some good ideas on the subject of *Borrowing* Newspapers—or, more properly, carrying them off, and afterwards *forgetting* to return them to the loaners. They are published in the hope that they may prove serviceable to our patrons and ourselves. We distribute, at present, about twelve hundred papers weekly, which are read by at least three times that number of persons—ew of whom are unable to pay *two dollars* a year—yet how many depend on their neighbours for a supply of our useful commodity, and put up with repeated refusals, rather than subscribe for themselves, and thereby allow the printer a reasonable compensation for his labour. The next number will commence the 2d volume of the Saturday Evening Post—we calculate on making a few improvements—and expect all who intend favouring us with their names, will call early at the office, that we may able to serve them with regular files from the first of the year. The article alluded to is as follows:

HEARKEN YE BORROWERS.

'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To *buy*, or to *lend*, or to *give* in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known.

Hold, Mr. Poet, we do not exactly agree with you. "To beg or to borrow" *newspapers*, is a matter of such facility, that we should scarcely be justified in abusing the "world" on such an allegation. No sooner has the carrier, at the peep of dawn, gone forth with the product of his last week's labours—the essence of all the toil of the type founder, the ink maker, the press maker, the paper maker, the editor, the journeymen, and the devil—than his track is beset by numerous hungry harpies who have been skulking in ambush; and his freight, as it is diversly deposited in door-handles, key holes, and other *safe* and *secure* retreats, becomes the prey of "beggars and borrowers." Thus we see how easy it is for a portion of mankind to seize upon and appropriate to their own ends, the concentrated efforts of those who are fools enough to delve and to drudge for the sake of procuring a more honest livelihood!—"Truly," quoth these literary libertines, these poachers on our typical territory, "we may read your nonsense, and return it whence it came leaving every thing as we find it!" How would this doctrine apply, gentlemen buccaniers, to your *domestic relations?* Would you relish its adaption as a general rule, *eh?*—The borrowers too, those who have modesty enough to ask, though *regularly* and *seasonably*, for the *loan* of a newspaper, are likewise entitled to notice. If a subscriber remonstrates against the practice, and admonishes the taker of other people's property to put his or her name on the subscription list—lo, and behold! what a pretty fanfaronade is presently raised! "Why it costs nothing for *one* paper, or so. Ink and paper are cheap—the wear and tear of type metal and an editor's brain matters little—and as the midnight oil is at a low price, we ought to have the finest spun lucubrations for the trouble of reading them!" Thus we have fully disproved, by experiment, the apothegm which stands at the top of this paragraph; though we once held the very *erroneous* opinion, that, if a paper was worth reading, it was worth paying for!

COMMUNICATION.

ELOQUENCE AND ORTHODOXY.

On Sunday, the 22d inst. Mr. Plummer of Philadelphia, agreeably to appointment, held a meeting in Heston's Mill at the three mile stone on the Lancaster Turnpike Road. A considerable concourse of people having assembled, he commenced service by singing an appropriate hymn, which was followed by an ardent ejaculation to the Throne of Grace; after which he delivered a long, solemn, animated and unusually impressive sermon, in which was portrayed in the liveliest colours, not only the improprieties and enormities of the day, but also a certain remedy for these prevailing evils. He advocated the privileges of free agency with a perspicuity which was calculated to carry conviction to the heart of every candid hearer. He left those without a shield who are the slaves of vice and the victims of folly, and those who in all their excesses and extravagancies adhere so pertinaciously to the principles of predestination—principles which in their very nature were in his opinion, productive of vice in its fullest perfection; as those who are proselytes to that belief will have the hardihood to tell you, that although drunkenness, with its whole train of concomitants, had gained the ascendancy, and that notwithstanding they know that they are literally killing themselves, it was a decree from Almighty God which it is not in their power to change.

Mr. Plummer's doctrine on that point, as also on many others, being so completely in unison with my own ideas, that although a stranger to him, I feel an anxious solicitude that he will persevere in the great work of Regeneration, and that his ardent labours will eventually be crowned with success.

A HEARER.

Blockley, Dec. 26th, 1822.

Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The following letters, says the Christian Register, have been obtained by solicitation and are sent to press by permission of their venerable authors.—The character, standing, and age of the writers, the one in his eightieth, the other in the eighty-seventh year, gives them peculiar interest, and they cannot fail to be read with great pleasure.

From Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

It is very long my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and therefore write as little as I can. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that Gen. Starke is off at the age of ninety three.—* * * * still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much memory that he scarcely recognizes the members of his household. An intimate friend of his called on him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting one hour, he told him the same story four times over. Is this life?—with laboring step

To tread the former footsteps? pace the round
Eternal?—to beat and beat
The beaten track—to see what we have seen—
To taste the tasted—o'er our palates—and decant
Another vintage?

It is, at most, the life of a cabbage, surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left or are leaving us one by one, sight, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasing sensation is closed, the athymy, debility, and malaise left in their places; when the friends of youth are all gone, and a generation is risen around us whom we know not, is death an evil?

When one by one our ties are torn,
And friend and friend is snatched forlorn;
When man is left to mourn,
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,
And films slow gathering dim the sight;
When clouds obscure the mental light,
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die;

I really think so. I have ever dreaded a doating old age, and my health has been generally so good, and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid decline of my strength during the winter, has made me hope sometimes that I see land. During summer, I enjoy its temperature, but I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish I could sleep through it with the dormouse, and only wake with him in the spring, if ever.—They say that Starke, could walk about his room. I am told you walk well and firmly. I can only reach my garden, and that with sensible fatigue. I ride however daily; but reading is my delight. I should wish never to put pen to paper; and the more because of the treacherous practice some people have of publishing one's letters without leave. Lord Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and punishable at law. I think it should be a penitentiary felony; yet you will have seen they have drawn me out into the arena of the newspapers. Although I know it is too late for me to buckle on the armour of youth, yet my indignation would not permit me passively to receive the kick of an ass.

To turn to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eating one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and the snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse, in his wild state kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some youth kills him. * * * * * I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter: and it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth, is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail.—God bless you and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much life as you think worth having.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams' Reply.

MONTEZILLO, June 11, 1822.

DEAR SIR—Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian, dated June 1st.

* * * * *

I have not sprained a wrist; but both my arms and hands are so overstrained that I cannot write a line. Poor Starke remembered nothing and could talk of nothing but the battle of Bennington. ***** is not quite so reduced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can walk three miles over a rugged mountain, and have done it within a month, yet I feel, when sitting in my chair, as if I could not rise out of it; and when risen, as if I could not walk across the room; my sight is very dim, hearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

I answer your question—is death an evil?—It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the individual, and to the world, yet we ought not to wish for it till life becomes insupportable. We must wait the pleasure and convenience of the 'Great Teacher.' Winter is as terrible to me as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the life of a bear or a torpid swallow,—I cannot read, but my delight is to hear others read; and I tax all my friends most unmercifully and tyrannically against their consent.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the dull animal has missed the mark.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler with his skies.' Nor need we dread the approach of dotage; let it come, if it must. **** it seems, still delights in his four stories; and Stark remembered to the last his Bennington, and exulted in his glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends will suffer more by our imbecility than we ourselves.

* * * * *

In wishing for your health and happiness, I am very selfish; for I hope for more letters; this is worth more than five hundred dollars to me, for it has already given me, and it will continue to give me, more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who is about your age, I am told experiences more decay than you do.

I am your old friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$7,25
RYE do.		4,31
CORN MEAL,		$3½
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,50
RYE do.		85
CORN do.	New 62—Old	61
OATS,		35
SHORTS,		27
BARLEY,		70
FLAXSEED,		1,00

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, arrived at New York, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received their files of London papers to the 5th and Liverpool of the 7th.—Our extracts are taken from that paper.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An article, dated Frankfort, Oct. 21, states, that, after an extraordinary Divan at Constantinople, to which fifty-six persons were summoned, the Reis Effendi addressed a very important note to the Ministers of Austria, France and Prussia, in which the reasons are explained that induced the Sultan to reject every proposal leading to a renewal by the Porte of the ancient relations with Russia.

Intelligence had been received from Warsaw to the 25th of October, that the greater part of the Russian Western Army, which was to have fallen back into the interior of the Empire, had received orders to retain its present position. It is also observed, that the new winter quarters of the Southern Army are very much concentrated, and the troops are distributed in such a manner, that they may be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube should make any movement indicative of hostile intentions.

The latest accounts from Constantinople are of the 27th of September. At that period no recent news had been received from the fleet or from the Morea. The Persians had advanced on one side to Erzerum, and on the other to Salimanich.—Bagdad defended itself with great vigour, but its capitulation was considered certain. The Turks have experienced great loss; and they write from Arabia that the Wechabites had carried off the caravan going from Mecca to Medina, killing from nine to ten thousand Turks.

GREECE.

Every friend of humanity, every one who sincerely desires the emancipation of the human race from despotic thraldom, must rejoice with us in the confirmations of the victories obtained by the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors. Even the Austrian Observer, hitherto so hostile to the cause of freedom in Greece, that it would not admit of a single advantage having been obtained by the patriots, now explicitly concedes, that the Turks have been driven back upon Corinth. And on a comparison of the accounts with those received at Philadelphia, there is no doubt that the Greeks re-occupy that city. The London Courier, however, announces it as an occurrence of little moment; as affording no ground "for the vaunting accounts which have been circulated of the successes of the Greeks." Had England been invaded by a foreign force, and London fallen into the hands of the invaders, we strongly suspect that the Courier would have considered the defeat of these invaders, and the re-occupation of the capital by the British troops, as a legitimate cause of "vaunting." We care not what these adverse journals may think on this subject; for to us it appears, that if ever a nation on earth had cause for exultation, the Greeks have it in a pre-eminent degree, and may now look forward with some confidence to a consolidation of their liberties, as the result of their gallant resistance to the barbarians. Chourschid Pacha is blamed for the disasters which have befallen the Turkish army, and will probably be sacrificed by his employers, because he could not command success in a cause, which they ought to have been aware, could never succeed, because it was subversive of every principle of justice.

FRANCE.

An English officer arrived in London, who had recently passed through the lines of the French army of Observation, on the Spanish frontiers, reports it to amount to 80,000 men, with a very superior park of artillery. In opposition to this statement, the French papers say, that the frontier army had broken up, and gone into cantonments; which, from the recent intelligence received in this country direct from Spain, appears to be the most probable account.—The decree of the Court of Assize, which condemned General Berton and his associates to death, had been stuck upon the walls of Paris; and an attempt had been made at Saumar to assassinate Lieut. Wolfel, the person who arrested the General. The buckle of his sword saved his life. It is said, that La Fayette was about to be impeached.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts from the capital of Spain, are of the 26th of October; General Morillo, who is stated to have fled from Madrid, had been arrested at a village, about two or three leagues from the frontiers.—He is said to have intended to pass into Portugal, but was betrayed by one of his old soldiers. He was conducted under a strong escort to Placentia, and the military commandant had sent to Madrid, to obtain instructions concerning him. The Courier, of the 2d November, referring to the state of matters in Spain, remarks, with less asperity than usual, that "the Cortes are adopting vigorous and suitable measures for supporting the new system; whether they will prove successful ones, events must demonstrate. In times of civil commotion, the rights and privileges of citizens cannot be scrupulously maintained, and we are not disposed, therefore, to speak harshly of some prospective regulations agreed to by the Cortes, which bear a strong character of tyranny and oppression."

A conspiracy among the troops at Manilla is stated to have recently taken place, the object of which was to depose the Governor, and proclaim Independence. It was defeated, and the refractory had been in part disarmed, and part sent to a distance. Great agitation prevailed in the city when the last accounts came away.—The Portuguese at Macao took the oath to the new constitution on the 16th of February; on which occasion the town was illuminated three nights successively.

The Portuguese government had authorised an official communication to be made of its intention to assist the Spanish Constitutionalists with troops.

The political relations with certain European powers, and the United States, are stated, in an article from Madrid, to be in the most favourable state.

The King of Portugal, had at length expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of his son, (now Emperor Don Pedro,) in a decree dated the 9th of October, in which he prohibited the customary rejoicings on the birth day of the Prince Royal. The Rio Janeiro deputies to the Portuguese Cortes, on their arrival at Falmouth, published a protest, in which they stated that they had fled from Portugal on account of the measures taking by the government inimical to Brazil, and the frequent insults they had received from the populace, probably sanctioned by the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Wellesly is appointed to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a nature not to excite alarm. A few outrages had taken place, but the system did not appear to wear a formidable aspect, although it had been thought necessary to place part of the county of Tipperary under the Insurrection Act.

Hunt, the celebrated Radical, had been set at liberty, and was expected to make a public entry into London on the 11th of November.

Admiral Paget, who sailed round the world with Vancouver, died on the 31st of October.

The death of Canova, the celebrated sculptor, is also announced. He expired at Vienna, on the 12th of October, and was buried in the Church of St. Mark, at Venice.

Madam Letitia, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Rome, in October last.

Mr. Wallack, the celebrated actor, came passenger in the Columbia, and is stated to be perfectly recovered in his health.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

The forty-fourth and forty-fifth verses of the eleventh chapter of the book Daniel, contain the following predictions:

"44. But tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.

"45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain: yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him."

On this passage Mr. Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the following remarkable exposition:

"All the attempts of commentators to apply this to Antiochus have proved fruitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revolted provinces in the east and in the north, yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by the glorious holy mountain. It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophecy relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians who border on the Turkish dominions to the east, and the Russians, who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy."—Scott's Bible, 2d London Ed.

The reader need not be told how exactly the above passage applies to the late news from Europe, of an expected alliance between the Russians and Persians against the Turks. If Mr. Scott had written his commentary after reading a modern newspaper, he could not have adapted it more exactly to the events of the day. The character of the warfare waged by the Turks is accurately described by the terms "great ostentation" and "great fury." We will only add, that should the whole prediction contained in the text be found to apply to these events, we shall hear of no alliance between the Turks and other nations; for "he shall come to his end, and none shall help him." Such a coincidence is very remarkable, and we are surprised it has not sooner been discovered.

Weekly Compendium.

Colonel Duane, late editor of the Aurora, and Colonel Todd, have gone to Santa Fe, a journey of about forty-five days from Laguira.

The Rev. Mr. Sommerfield sailed from New-York on Monday last, on a voyage for the benefit of his health.

Scull, who was a few days ago convicted of conspiracy to defraud the underwriters of the sloop Norfolk, died on Wednesday last, in the prison.

Hebrew Synagogue.—On the morning of the 26th day of September last, the corner stone of a Hebrew Synagogue was laid on the ground belonging to the Hebrew Congregation of this city, in Cherry near Third Street. The building has risen to its proper height, is now under roof, and progressing to its completion.

The Legislature of Maine commences its session on Wednesday the 1st day of Jannary.

A New York paper says, that two pair of grouse, weighing about 4 or 5 pounds each pair, were sold in that market for *six dollars* per pair.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—On Saturday last, two men, suspected of being concerned in the late attempt to rob the mail of the United States, were taken up and committed to jail in the town of Petersburg, Virginia. A third fellow, supposed to have belonged to the gang, has been heard of in the county of Orange, whither, we learn, Mr. Woodward, one of the clerks of the Post Office, in company with an officer, has gone in pursuit.

A fire a few days since originating in the house of Mr. Macon, at Sumpterville, S.C. consumed that, and four or five other buildings. The amount of property lost is supposed to be about $15,000.

ACCIDENT.—A short time since, a large ox team, with about 6 cwt. in it, passed directly over the body of a young lad of Col. Pope, of Machias, Maine, and what is remarkable to relate, the boy sustained but very little injury, and is now as well as ever.

On the 1st inst. a terrible hurricane passed near the Falls of Cahawba, (Alab.) in an easterly direction, sweeping all before it. Houses were blown down, fences scattered in every direction, and cotton fields entirely destroyed.

A constable in Maryland, has been fined 50 dollars for not adhering to the fee-bill in making out his bill of costs.

The cash in the Treasury of Georgia on the 31st of October last, amounted to $283,475 dollars.

The legislature of Kentucky has made a grant of 10,000 dollars to the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, and one of 7,500 dollars, to the Louisville Hospital.

Grand Jury Presentment.—Judge Broadnax, of Logan County, Kentucky, has been presented by the Grand Jury of that county, as "tyrannical in his principles, despotic in his practices, and totally void of every principle of humanity." They represent, that in their belief, "his tyranny and oppression is only limited by his means—and that had he the same power, he would be as great a despot as was Nero, Caligula or Bonaparte"—that he is never so happy as when he is punishing his fellow men—that he appears to conceive every man, against whom there is a civil action, to be dishonest, and against whom there is a criminal action, to be guilty."

Accident.—A little boy, son of Mr. Ira Moore, in Canandaigua, was lately so burned by his clothes taking fire, that he was not expected to live. Notwithstanding the many accidents of this nature, and the ease by which they might be prevented, it is melancholy to observe how little precaution is used by parents, and those having the care of children, to prevent their feelings being agonized by a fate so lamentable.

The Nocton Packet arrived at Halifax Dec. 12, from Falmouth, Eng. in 57 days. Passenger, Mr. Addington, Secretary of the British Legation to the U. States.

Liberty and Equality.—It is said that the province of Pernambuco sends three deputies to the Brazillian Congress. Of these one is white, one mulatto and the other black!

Steam Boats.—Government has purchased, for $35,000, a steam boat, which plies between Washington and Norfolk, which is intended to act against the pirates.

Munificence.—The sum of $2,000 has been raised in Boston, for the benefit of the family of Lt. Allen, who was murdered by the pirates.

We understand that lieutenant Kearney is appointed to a command in the expedition to the West Indies under commodore Porter; and that lieutenant Gallagher is appointed to the command of the Enterprize.

Bank of the United States.—We learn from Washington that the President of the United States has recalled the nomination he had made of Bank Directors, and which remained unacted upon in the Senate.

Emigration to the West.—A letter from Wythe, C. H. to Petersburg, Va. mentions having met 250 families on their way to Kentucky, and the passing of 50,000 hogs this season, at Abington, to the Atlantic states.

The Governor and Judges of the territory of Michigan, by an act passed on the 18th ult. declare, that the limits of the respective prisons in the territory, shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the county in which such prison may be situated.

Dr. Charles Everett, of Albemarle, Virginia, is appointed Private Secretary to the President of the United States.

On the 23d of Oct. the directors of the E. I. Company appointed Lord Amherst Gov. Gen. of India.

North River.—The Poughkeepsie Journal of Wednesday last says, that the navigation of the Hudson was then open at that place; but that it was quite closed a few miles above.

The American Mission to Columbia was received at that country with the most distinguished respect. They were received by processions of the most respectable citizens of the republic, furnished with a guard of honour, and had splendid entertainments given them.

The Legislature of Virginia has resolved that it is expedient to ratify the convention agreed upon by Benjamin Watkins Leigh, commissioner on the part of Virginia, and Henry Clay, commissioner on the part of Kentucky, on the 5th of June, 1822, and the contingent provisions agreed upon at the same time, and that provision ought to be made by law to carry the same into effect.

French paper states, that in the Cathedral of Berlin prayers are on great festivals, invoking the ur of Heaven for the Holy Alli- ! That precious combination, it t be confessed, stands greatly in d of them.

Baltimore, December 24.

ARING ROBBERY.—The Warehouse of lerick C. Graff, Esq. was forcibly en- d on Monday night last, by a band of ins, and robbed of various articles, &c. robbers entered from the alley in the of the warehouse, broke open the back dow, and there penetrated the count- room—here they struck a light and nmenced their examinations. The wers of the desk were broken open, rifled of their valuable contents—a proof vault, with two iron doors, was forced open and sundry sums of mo- and articles taken therefrom. It be- es every good citizen to be on the alert, our city is infested by a gang of despe- e villains, who have selected it for their ter exploits.

wport, (R. I.) Dec. 4.—The remarkable pensity of cats, in sucking the breaths of in- , has often been spoken of, and has been con- ered by many fabulous; but an instance occur- in this town last week, which should put pa- ts on their guard against this danger. The ther had left the infant in the care of a domes- on her return, she was informed that the cat found with its two fore paws fast encircling child's neck, and its mouth in that of the child, ich was nearly suffocated; and great exertions re necessary to extricate the helpless little suf er from its perilous situation. The story was much heeded by the mothers but what was r horror on being awakened in the night by the nvulsed struggling of the infant, and finding the me cat, in the same position, and the child again duced to nearly the last extremity! The cat s immediately thrust out of the window; and so ich eagerness did she manifest to return to her ctim, that she broke through a pane of glass to fect her object. It was not until the cat made a ird attempt on the following day, that she was t to death.

The schr. Jubilee, (of Saco), Jotham ill, master, was taken by Morales, at aracaybo, where she entered for re- airs on the 27th July, in great distress, eing out 63 days from St. Jago bound Curracoa. After a detention of 30 ays, a part of which time the captain nd supercargo, together with the crew, ere kept close prisoners on board, and er cargo entirely plundered, he releas- d the vessel on condition of her taking ff some prisoners at a given time, but etained all her papers, including the og book and register, and ordered the chr. off without them. On the 23d of Oct. the time she sailed, the general appeared in perfect safety, having loaded five schrs. for Curracoa, with cocoa and indigo, on his account. The property taken was estimated at upwards of a million. The dry goods he was packing in small packages, no doubt to have them ready for a flight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, of the commercial relations which now exist between the United States and the present government of St. Domingo: what is the political condition of the Island; whether any European nation pretends to claim the government of the Island; and whether any further commercial relations with the existing government would be consistent with the interest and safety of the United States.

THE GREEKS.—On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a memorial from 138 respectable inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown, was presented by Mr. Dwight, praying for an appropriation of two or three millions of dollars in aid of the Greeks.

Legislative Intelligence.

Little of importance has yet transpired in the state Legislature. The old class of speakers or rather talkers, (says the Lancaster Gazette,) occupy the foreground as usual. The *Johnny jump up* game appears to take up the time of the house, if not its attention, and promises as *chatty* a session as the last. On every subject, five or six members pop up at once, and when the Speaker determines which of the claimants for the floor is to be first heard, the profound member splutters out a few words and down he goes, when his brother squatters, *jump up*, bursting to be heard, and the same scene is re-acted. An observer has compared these gentlemen to the *Johnny jump up*, a German toy cut in the shape of a man, invented for the amusement of children, the *upper story* of which is formed of the *lightest material*; the dried pith of Alder or Boortree; and the *bottom* of the most ponderous—*lead*. The quality which makes this miniature member so very amusing to children, is the impossibility of keeping it in a reclining or horizontal position. Throw it or place it as you will, Johnny jump up rears his *light head*, to the infinite amusement of all the observing little masters and misses.

"*Brevity is the soul of wit.*"—In the course of our reading, (says the editor of the Harrisburg Commonwealth,) we have frequently admired the brevity of expression of great men on great occasions; thus Cæsar's, "I came, I saw I conquered," and Perry's, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," have always received our hearty commendation. In accordance with this spirit of admiration, it would be doing injustice to our own feelings as well as neglecting the modest merit of one of our worthy representatives at Harrisburg, not to notice an instance of brevity equal to any that has been recorded.—A few days ago, on the arrival of a fellow member, a gentleman from Berks county got up in his place, and very luminously stated the whole matter in thirteen words, viz.

"Mr. Speaker!—My *kolleck's* come, and I *dink* he ought to be *schwore*."—Comment is unnecessary.

REV. MR. MAFFIT.

On Monday and Tuesday of last week, JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, the Editor of the Galaxy, was tried at Boston, on an indictment for publishing a libel in that paper, on the Rev. Mr. MAFFIT. The Defendant justified the publication by alledging the truth of the charges; which were, in substance, that the Rev. Mr. Maffit 1. had been guilty of falsehood: 2. had confessed that he did not believe in the Christian religion; 3. had betrayed confidence; 4. had ridiculed persons who came to the altar; 5. had been guilty of loose and lascivious behaviour. After hearing the testimony of witnesses, and the arguments of Counsel, the Judge (Quincy) instructed the jury that if they were satisfied of the truth of these charges, and that the publication was made from a good motive and for a justifiable end, they should acquit the Defendant, but if not, they must find him guilty. The jury went out at 11 o'clock, and after being absent about five hours, without agreeing, came in, and inquired of the learned judge, whether, if in their opinion *some* of the allegations were proved by the defendant, and *some* were not, they should acquit, or convict the defendant. The Judge then repeated to them a part of his charge to this effect:—That if the allegations *proved* were in their opinion of such a nature, and of such high importance as to authorize defendant to attack the character of the person with a view to benefit the public by exposing him, then defendant ought to be acquitted. The jury retired again, and in a few minutes returned a verdict—NOT GUILTY.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 28, 1822.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are under the necessity of informing you that it is requisite that all dues for this paper should be immediately forwarded; and that we shall be compelled to stop all subscriptions that are not paid up shortly after the commencement of the year 1823.—This arrangement is due to ourselves. The price of this publication is so low that we conceive we give to our subscribers a full equivalent for the cash, even when it is paid in advance, and we are determined, that, in future, all subscriptions, (distant ones especially) shall be so taken; and, that when the time for which payment has been made, shall have expired, the paper to be stopped until a further advance payment is forwarded. The consideration that we demand from each subscriber is a small one taken separately; but collectively, is felt to be an important one to us.

Abstract of the U. S. Treasury Report.

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1821, amounted to $15,898,434 42. The actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year 1821, including the loan of 5,000,000, amounted to 19,573,703 72—making with the balances in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1821, (1,198,461 21) an aggregate of $20,772,164 93. The expenditures during the year 1821 amounted to 19,090,572 69. The receipts of the three first quarters of the present year, were 14,745,408, 75. The receipts of the fourth quarter are estimated at 5,000,000. Total 19,740,408 75—forming an aggregate of 21,427,060 99. Expences of the year estimated at 18,278,653 32.—Balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1823, 3,148,347 67.

The funded public debt of the United States on the 1st of Oct. 1822, was $93,043,019 67: and it is estimated that it will be reduced by the 1st Jan. 1823, to 90,777,431 60.

The receipts for the year 1823, are estimated at 21,100,000, to which add the sum of 1,916,135 56 remaining in the Treasury after satisfying the balances of appropriations chargeable upon the revenue of 1822, which makes the entire means of the year 1823 amount to 23,016,135 56. The expences of the year 1823 are estimated at 15,059,597 22; which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of 7,956,538 dollars and 34 cents.

NEW-YEAR's EVE.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that Mr. and Mrs. De Luce intend giving a Concert on Tuesday evening next, in the Grand Saloon, at Washington Hall, to consist entirely of Sacred Music. The Haydn Society have kindly consented to assist on this occasion—and the Choir and Orchestra will consist of nearly ONE HUNDRED performers, whose abilities are inferior to none in the United States. Of the Music itself, it is has been judiciously selected, and will doubtless be executed in a superior manner.—"Psalmody, or the singing of psalms, &c. (says a celebrated writer,) if performed with due reverence, is most certainly one of the grandest employments that a Christian can be found in, as it not only bears a resemblance to the noble worship of Heaven, but conveys to us the strongest ideas we can have of the employment of Angels and glorified Saints. I think this is abundantly evident from scripture, especially the Revelations, which abounds with heavenly anthems, where we are told that the Angels and Archangels join in singing Hallelujahs, &c. to him that sits on the throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever. And shall we be shamefully silent? Should we not join the Chorus, as we term it, or rather imitate their strains, by joining to sing the praises of Almighty God, for his wonderful works of creation and providence, but above all, for the great work of Redemption, which far exceeds our highest praise."

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

At an election for officers of the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for Improving the condition of the African Race," held in Clarkson Hall, Cherry street, December 26th, 1822; the undernamed gentlemen were duly chosen, viz.

President—William Rawle, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Joseph M. Paul and Dr. Jonas Preston.

Treasurer—Henry Troth.

Secretaries—James Mott, Jr. and Samuel Mason, Jr.

Counsellors—John Sergeant, John Keating, Jr. David Paul Brown, William Rawle, Jr. James W. Murray and Joseph P. Norris, Jr. of Philadelphia; Matthias Morris, of Bucks county; Levi Paulding, of Montgomery county; James Hopkins, of Lancaster county; and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware.

Board of Education—Benjamin Albertson, Jacob T. Bunting, Thomas Earle, John Field, Jr. Benjamin M. Hollinshead, James Mott, Jr. Edward Needles, Philip Price, Jr Blakey Sharpless, Townsend Sharpless, Thomas Hale, Thomas Parker, Jr. and Isaac Barton.

Electing Committee—Isaac Barton, Jacob T. Bunting, John H. Willitts, James Mott, Jr. Joseph M. Trueman, Samuel C. Atkinson, James Cox, Alexander Shaw, Henry Troth, Joseph Cowperthwaite, William Baker, and Edwin P. Atlee.

Acting Committee.—Isaac Barton, Second street, above Market street; William Baker, Fifth street, above Market street; Joseph W. Rowland, at Gordon's, Fourth street, above Market street; Moses Lancaster, Fourth street, above Callowhill street; Aquilla Bolton, ———; Edwin P. Atlee, No. 137 Vine street.

Appointments by the Governor.

JOHN BINNS, Editor of the Press, to be an Alderman for the City of Philadelphia.—ROBERT L. LOUGHEAD and WILLIAM L. NORTON, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia.

The Brazils.—A letter from St. Salvador, of the 1st November, confirms the fact of the arrival at that place of a fleet with 1200 troops from Portugal. A ship of the line was to proceed on to Rio, to blockade it; and another expedition was expected to follow this, which in the opinion of many, would have no other effect than prolonging the surrender of the city, as from its limited force, it was unable to open an intercourse with the interior. Markets at St. Salvador continued as formerly—Flour from 7 to 8 dollars.

Republic of Colombia.—Caraccas dates of the 28th Nov. state that at the ensuing meeting of Congress, which was to be held in Bogota, the question would be discussed, whether the Republic should be placed under one head, or divided into different states, confederated under one government? The latter plan appears to be the most generally approved of. A committee on schools, appointed by the government, had reported in favor of several important improvements in the mode of instructing youth. Colonel Jose Maria Salazar, is stated to have been appointed Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic to the U. States, and a letter from Laguayra, of the 2d inst. says that he was to embark on board the Cyane, and would be landed at Charleston. The news of the battle between Morales and Montilla had just reached Laguayra. The writer states "the former gained some advantages."

From the New York National Advocate of yesterday.

MR. WALLACK.

After an absence of eight months, this popular actor has returned to complete his engagement at the Park Theatre, which was interrupted by the sad accident of fracturing his leg. During his absence, Mr. Wallack has not appeared on any stage; consequently, his last appearance was in New York. He was greeted by his numerous friends with the warmest applause, and in the gouty old Captain Bertram, we had a perfect and pathetic portrait of a warm-hearted sailor. The touches were finely colored, and the performance throughout excited a lively interest. In the afterpiece of MY AUNT, 'Richard was himself again,' the crutches were thrown aside and he who lay so many months in bed, with a leg shockingly fractured in two places, and who never was expected to have again the use of that limb, walked firmly on the stage, and went through Dick Dashall in a most spirited and elegant style, loudly cheered and applauded through the piece, and exhibiting his usual animation.

Mr. Wallack has always been a favourite, and is as popular in private life as he is able and energetic in his profession. Although attached to his native land, and to the friends of his youth, he is, nevertheless, the warm advocate of this country, as manifested by his frequent and hazardous visits, and his usual frank declarations; and with his prospects before him, a numerous and powerful band of friends, and a future exemption from all accidents in mail coaches, we have no doubt of his permanent success in the United States.

He appears this evening in Rolla, a character which is considered his *chef d'ouvre*.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Peckworth, GEORGE WASHINGTON SWAIN, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Philip Habaker, Esq all of this city.

On the evening of the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. C. P. WAYNE, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA TWAMLEY, daughter of the late Josiah Twamley, merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. William Hogan pastor of St. Mary's Church, Mr. E. F. CROZET, to Miss SOPHIA DUCOMB all of this city.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hogan, pastor of St. Mary's, Mr. MICHAEL DANOHOE, to Miss ANN LEONARD, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Hogan, Mr. GEORGE LEE to Miss CATHERINE STEPHENS, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by William Moulder, Esq. RICHARD BROOKS, of Delaware county, to SUSANNAH M. HORNE, of the county of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On the 21st inst. Mrs. ALMIRA DANFORTH wife of Cyrus Danforth, aged 28.

On the 23d inst. after a long illness, ROBERT HARVEY, sen. aged 63.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. JACOB G. JONES.

On Sunday afternoon, FRANCISCO PEREZ, aged 39, a native of Cochabamba, Peru.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 53.

Suddenly, early yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN GROVES, aged 68.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	39	29	68
In New-York,	35	27	62

Concert of Sacred Music.

MR. and MRS. DE LUCE respectfully inform the Public, that they will give a Concert of Sacred Music on Tuesday evening, Dec 31, in the Grand Saloon, Washington Hall, on which occasion, the Haydn Society have kindly consented to assist. The Choir and Orchestra will consist of nearly 100 performers, professors and amateurs.

PART I.

Hymn for New Year,	O. Shaw
Duet "Who's this that on the tempest rides,"	O. Shaw
Grand Chorus, "Lift up your heads,"	Handel
Song, Mrs. De Luce, "There's nothing true but Heaven,"	O. Shaw
Vesper Hymn,	Russian Air
Song, "The Polar Star," Mr. I. Bird,	O. Shaw
Chorus, "Now elevate the sign of Judah,"	Haydn
Song, Mrs De Luce "Eve's Lamentation,"	Hook
Miriam's Song, and Chorus, "Sound the loud Timbrel,"	Avison
Song, Mr. Bird, "In native worth,"	Haydn
Anthem, "God is the refuge,"	De Luce

PART II.

Anthem, "Give ear thou Judge,"	Bradbury
Song, Mrs. De Luce, "Mary's Tears,"	O. Shaw
Anthem "Lord of Hosts,"	I. H. Swindells
Song, Mr. Bird, "My God,"	Haydn
Chorus, "O give thanks"	Whitaker
Song, Mrs. De Luce, (by particular desire,) "Angels ever bright and fair,"	Handel
Grand amen, Chorus,	Handel

Leader of the Choir, Mr. I. Bird; Leader of the Band, Mr. De Luce. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Bacon & Harts, Fourth street, and at the Hall on the evening of performance. ☞ The Saloon will be well warmed. dec. 28—1t*

Valuable New-Year's Gifts.

ON MONDAY next, the following Rich and splendid Prizes will be drawn from the Wheels of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, 2d class, G. W. WAITE, Manager

ALL IN ONE DRAWING,

ONE PRIZE OF

15,000, 2,000, 500.

Several of $100, besides numerous smaller prizes.

☞ Those who wish to make New-Year's presents could not have a better opportunity.

No time should be lost as the Drawing will positively take place. Be speedy in purchasing at

The Temple of Fortune,

WAITE's

TRULY FORTUNATE

AND OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. corner of Third & Chesnut streets.

Waite's office is open every evening, for the accommodation of that portion of the community whose pursuits in life will not permit them to call at any other time

Whole Tickets	$8 00	Quarters	$2 00
Halves	4 00	Eighths	1 00

Clubs supplied on liberal terms. Approved promissory notes taken in payment for Tickets Apply at

☞ At WAITE's Office have been sold and paid all the prizes in the first class Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who has sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

Seven Millions of Dollars.

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. ☞ Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought and sold on the lowest terms. dec. 28—1t

The Partnership

BETWEEN William Farr and James Sickels, Venetian Blind Makers, having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 9th of December inst. the business will be carried on in future by the Subscriber, at the former stand, No. 86 Locust street. WILLIAM FARR.

dec 28—tf

CITY GUARDS.

GENTLEMEN disposed to become Members of the above Corps, are desired to apply to either of the undersigned, who compose the Electing Committee:—

John S. Gibbons, No. 239 Spruce street.
Samuel D. Sager, No. 126 North Ninth street.
P. M'Gee, No. 1 South Fourth street.
M. Bomiesler, No. 125 Market street.
Charles H. Smith, No. 96 South Fourth street.
John C Hodges, No. 123 Locust street.
E Bartholomew, corner of Minor and Fifth streets.
Charles K Servoss, No. 3½ North Third street, Secretary to the Corps dec 28—1t

Mechanical Wonder.

THE citizens of Philadelphia went in crowds to see the Mechanical Museum, when it was exhibited here, and more recently to the famous Androides of Mr. Haddock, and willingly paid for their admission; and hundreds travelled to Chesnut Hill and gave their dollar to be allowed to see the ingenious contrivance of Redheffer. Who has not heard of the automaton, that could play chess, and of the other which was made to articulate words? both so celebrated in Europe. And who would not give a half eagle to see them? But all these wonders are surpassed by a piece of mechanism now in this city, which is far more curious, splendid and surprising than any thing that have been exhibited for money.

This wonderful specimen of art consists in a beautiful golden bird, wrought to the life, and covered with brilliant plumage richly imitated in enamel. The beholder first sees only a superb box of gold and precious stones ornamented with exquisite enamel painting; from this box the bird rises and moving his head and wings in the most natural manner, he chirps his salutation and then pours out a song as rich in melody as that of the sweetest among the feathered choir, and after entertaining the auditor with this delightful music, vanishes suddenly from sight, leaving the spectator wrapt in pleasing astonishment. And how much does it cost to see this prodigy? The best of all is, it is shown freely without cost or charge, to all those whose good fortune leads them to purchase Lottery Tickets, halves or quarters, at

Gibbs's Lucky Office,

No. 4½, South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. It is reported that this elegant production was purchased at a large price, by a subscription raised among a number of respectable mechanics, and presented by them to its present owner, in token of their acknowledgment of the great advantage they have found in purchasing their Lottery Tickets at his truly lucky office

dec 28—1t

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist, Oil and Colourman,

No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.

RESPECTFULLY offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 60 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, an extensive variety of Domestic Goods.

DRY GOODS.

On Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

NEW-THEATRE.

This Evening, December 28,

Will be presented, an Historical Play, in 5 acts, called the first part of

HENRY THE FOURTH;

Or, the Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

Prince of Wales,	Mr. Wemyss.
Hotspur,	Mr Cooper.
Sir John Falstaff,	Mr. Warren.
Lady Percy,	Mrs. H Wallack.

To which will be added, the popular and interesting Drama of the

WANDERING BOYS;

OR THE CASTLE OF OLIVAL.

Paul and Justin, (the Wandering Boys,) Mrs. Darly and Mrs H. Wallack.

On Monday, the popular Tragedy of Damon and Pythias, and other entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. Cooper.

Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents—Children under 12 years, half price. Thirty-five seats in the Orchestra for sale nightly at Box price.

CITY THEATRE,—Prune St.

This Evening, December 28, will be presented the Comedy of the

Adopted Child.

After which a Ballet called

THE SHIPWRECK.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

All the Worlds' a Stage.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. at No. 13 Dock-street where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. dec 28—dtf

Joseph Richards,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St Croix do. —L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store oct 3—6m*

BARGAINS.

CONSISTING of Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waiters' Bread and Knife Trays, Snuffers and Trays, Flat Irons, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Ruffle Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere. CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 3½ North Third street, east side, third house from Market st.

N. B. Also an assortment of TRUNKS and SHEET IRON STOVES. aug 31—1y

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber.

Moorestown, N. J. Oct. 15, 1822. (19—6m*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 46 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN.

JOHN CULIN, SON & CO.

TAILORS,

No. 14, Market Street, and

No 5, S. FRONT STREET,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS, SURTOUTS, BOX COATS, NEW MARKET COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, With a variety of other CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conduce to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks,

Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, of various qualities,

Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

oct. 12—6m

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

From the Italian of Metastasio.

If ev'ry one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!

The fatal secret, when reveal'd,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while conceal'd
Their lot appears the best.

◆

CURIOUS MISTAKE.

On the first night of Cooper's performance on the Cincinnati boards, a circumstance happened which should not be lost to the world. It was published soon after it took place, in several respectable country papers—since which time we have conversed with a gentleman from the westward, who was present at the theatre on the evening alluded to, and who confirms the truth of the statement.

"Othello" was the play. The fame of the great tragedian had drawn a crowded audience, composed of every description of persons; and among the rest a country lass of sixteen, whom (not knowing her real name) we will call Peggy. Peggy had never before seen the inside of a playhouse. She entered at the time Othello was making his defence before the Duke and Senate of Venice; the audience were unusually attentive to the play, and Peggy was permitted to walk in the lobby, until she arrived at the door of the stage box, when a gentleman handed her in without taking his eyes from the distinguished performer, and her beau a country boy, was obliged to remain in the lobby. Miss Peggy stared about for a moment, as if doubtful whether she was in a proper place, till casting her eyes on the stage, she observed several chairs unoccupied. It is probable this circumstance alone would not have induced her to take the *step* she did—but she observed the people on the stage appeared more at their ease than those among whom she was standing, and, withal much more sociable—and as fate would have it, just at the moment, Othello, looking nearly towards the place where she was situated, exclaimed

"Here comes the lady."

The Senators half rose, in expectation of seeing the "gentle Desdemona," and Othello advanced two steps to meet her—when lo! the maiden from the country stepped from the box plump on the stage, and advanced towards the expecting Moor! It is impossible to give any idea of the confusion that followed: the audience clapped and cheered—the Duke and Senators forgot their dignity—the girl was ready to sink with consternation—even Cooper himself could not help joining in the general mirth; the uproar lasted for several minutes, until the gentleman who had handed her in the box, helped the blushing girl out of her unpleasant situation.

It was agreed on all hands that a lady never made her *debut* on the stage with more *eclat* than Miss Peggy.

* * *

Love.—A gentleman in England was lately smitten with the charms of a lady who was deaf and dumb, and who was an instructress in an institution for the relief of that unfortunate class. Not being able to communicate his wishes to the fair one in any other way, he entered the institution as one deaf and dumb, learned their manner of expressing themselves, gained the heart of his fair instructress, and in six months led her to the altar. Here the priest handed him a paper to sign on which was written, "Do you promise to take this woman to be your true and lawful wife," &c. when to the astonishment of the company, he distinctly answered "I do." An explanation took place, and the ceremony went on.

* * *

Some time during the recent sickness in the city of New-York, a countryman finding his way obstructed by a fence built quite across the street, enquired of a bystander for what purpose it was built:—he replied it was built to separate the healthy from the infected district. "Well," said the countryman, I have often heard of the *Board* of Health, but I never saw it before."

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

2 tons Logwood,
4 do. Brazilletto,
4 do. Fustic,
2 do Nicaragua Wood,
50 hhds Copperas,
3 do. Alum,
50 carboys Oil Vitriol,
20 do. Aqua fortis,
10 bls ground Camwood,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,
1 hhd. Verdigris,
1 cask Cudbear,
20 bbls. Manganese,
2 hhds. Sumach,
1 box & 1 seroon Indigo,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,
500 gallons of Galipoli Olive Oil,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil
60 lbs Saffron,
9 do. Cochineal,
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,
20 do. Spanish Brown,
5 casks Venitian Red,
10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
10 hhds. Whiting,
5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 boxes Window glass
IN THE DRUG LINE,
Opium, Camphor,
Pulv Jalap, Rhubarb,
Pinkroot, Calomel,
Tartar Emetic,
Crem Tartar,
Rochelle Salts,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
Antimony, Arsenic,
Magnesia, Hellebore,
Cassia, Cloves,
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.
aug 17—tf

A. ATKINSON'S
SUPERIOR PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES,
AND PATENT LAPORTE BRIDLES, &c.

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right or making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for Sale,

AT HIS SADDLE & HARNESS MANUFACTORY,
No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed.—Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright.—They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITTS and STIRRUPS.

N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. june 15—tf

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NEW SERIES.

IN less than 60 days a 4th class of the popular and judicious new series lotteries will be determined in the usual time of 5 minutes!!! The unprecedented dispatch and punctuality of payment in those lotteries daily increase the number of its admirers, while its acknowledged superiority in doing away entirely all that suspense and anxiety attending the drawing on the old plan, and in its infallibility to error, has as it was confidently anticipated, received the unanimous patronage of distant as well as local adventurers.

As the following scheme is formed on the combination of 33 Nos. packages of 11 embracing those numbers, have peen purchased of the manager, each package of which will be insured to draw $40 in prizes, thus securing to the purchaser nearly one half of his venture, and his 11 shares, for prizes of sterling magnitude. But to those who cannot well lay out so much cash for such a short period, another mode is afforded them of paying their addresses to the goddess precisely on an equality with the former method, as respects chances; that is, on their paying the difference between what a package must of necessity draw and the present price of one. The sums then to be advanced will be—

On a whole package	$48
Do. halves	21 50
Do. quarters	10 75
Do. eighths	5 38

Also single tickets and shares in a variety of fancy numbers.

Union Canal Lotteries,

NEW SERIES,
ARCHIBALD M'INTYRE, Manager.

SCHEME of the Fourth Class.

1	Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1	do	2,080	is	2,080
1	do	1,500	is	1,500
3	do	500	is	1,500
4	do	400	is	1,600
28	do	50	is	1,400
56	do	35	is	1,400
196	do	16	is	3,136
1890	do	8	is	15,120
2180	Prizes.			$32,736
3276	Blanks.			
5456	Tickets at $6			$32 736

Will be drawn on the 5th February next, or *sooner.*

SCHEME of the Fifth Class.

1	Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1	do	4,000	is	4 000
1	do	1 958	is	1,958
3	do	1,500	is	4,500
4	do	1,000	is	4 000
31	do	100	is	3,100
31	do	50	is	1,550
62	do	25	is	1,550
186	do	16	is	2,232
2325	do	6	is	13,950
2645	Prizes.			$42,840
4495	Blanks.			
7140	Tickets at 6 dollars.			$42 840

Will be drawn on the 2d April next, or *sooner.*

Capital prizes, as in the former classes, for sale at

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States' Bank.

Where the grand capitals of $10,000 and $5000 in the last Lottery were sold and immediately paid—and where the cash will be paid for all prizes, sold at the above office, as soon as drawn. Orders, post paid, thankfully received, and promptly attended to—and Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. dec. 14—tf

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Schuylkill Navigation Inn.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made the best arrangements for their accommodation, at his establishment on High street, at the N E corner of Schuylkill Third street, by the addition of a very commodious room, &c. He will have constantly on hand, a stock of the choicest Liquors, and hopes, by his attention to those who may favour him with their custom, to merit a share of patronage and support.

THOMAS GARNER.

june 15—tf

To Merchants and others.

JONES & HARRISON,

Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers, Scourers, &c.
No. 102½ ARCH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, A FEW DOORS ABOVE FIFTH,

BEG leave to inform their friends, customers and the public in general, that they have removed from No 98 Union, to the old Dyeing establishment, No. 102½ Arch street, and fitted it up in a manner that is now calculated to Dye, Restore, and refold Piece Goods of every description, equal to any other establishment in this city.—They, therefore, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, under the full assurance of being able to give the utmost satisfaction in the performance of their work.

N B Black for mourning or any other family articles dyed to pattern, or cleaned at the shortest notice. ☞ A large Iron Pan, suitable for Soap boilers or Glue manufacturers, for Sale cheap.
sept 14—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

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DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, No. 27 *Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.*
aug 3—tf

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable Sultana Palm Oriental Cocoanut	Fancy Soaps	Rose Violet Benzoin Lilac Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,
Milk Roses, Boquet Lavender,
Honey Water, Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses, Pasta de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,
Of every description.
A fine Assortment of RODGERS's
PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.
oct. 5—tf

Tooth Ache Cured.

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treament. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish, but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 30 cents

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.
aug. 10—3m

MRS. SHALLUS,

INFORMS her Patrons that she has REMOVED her CIRCULATING LIBRARY, to No. 115, SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House—where she will be happy to serve them with all the NEWEST and most approved works Present price of Subscriptions $5, per annum—$2 75, half yearly—$1 50, quarterly.
july 20—tf

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.

J. OLDRIDGE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the United States and elsewhere, that he has discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing the hair from falling off, in the short space of FORTY-EIGHT HOURS after the first application.

This *Balm* will also restore hair on bald places, and speedily cure the dandruff He now considers it altogether useless to continue to give signatures, its utility being universally known in Philadelphia, and hundreds are at this time receiving their hair again. J O. begs leave to return thanks to the generous Americans, for the liberal encouragement bestowed upon his capillary restorative since its first discovery, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favours. Prepared and sold at at one dollar per bottle, and half bottle 50 cents, at No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, by
july 6—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

MR. PERSICO

HAVING returned to this city, takes this method of expressing his thanks to the public for their past favours, and informing them that he will resume his profession, in taking Likenesses in Miniature, at a very moderate price, at

No. 36, SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

The Office lately occupied by Messrs. Swift and Browne, where he solicits a renewal of past favours.

Private Lessons will be given in the art of DRAWING—or, Mr. P. will attend at Boarding Schools. For further information apply at his room. nov 2—tf

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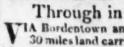
Cabinet Ware-Room,

No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a variety of Fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. ☞ All orders promptly executed.
june 8—tf JOHN JAMES, jun



OLD COLUMBIAN
COACH LINE
For NEW-YORK.

Through in Twelve Hours.

VIA Bordentown and South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, over a gravel turnpike. First line leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in New-York by steam boat Olive Branch, at six o'clock same evening. Breakfast and dine on board. Fare only $4

Second line leaves the same wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock. Take coach at Bordentown, proceed to Perry's Hotel, South Amboy, where they lodge, and from thence by steam boat to New-York, where they arrive at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare only $2 50.

This line is inferior to none between the two cities as the coaches are all new, good horses, with careful drivers. The proprietors therefore solicit a share of public patronage.

For seats apply at Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth street, C Bailey, U. S Mail and Citizens Coach Office, No 30, south Third street, and at the steam boat office, No 3, Market street.

John Bowman,
Joseph E. Fisher, } AGENTS FOR
Chester Bailey, Wm. Arnel & Co.
may 11—tf PROPRIETORS.

SICKELS & FARR,
Venetian Shutter & Parlour
Blind Manufacturers,
No. 86, LOCUST STREET,

HAVING lately commenced the above business, solicit their friends and the public to give them a call They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a superior style, and lower prices than at any other manufactory in the city of Philadelphia.

OLD BLINDS painted and trimmed.

N B—Cabinet Furniture neatly repaired at the shortest notice. oct. 12—tf

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Patent Spring Saddles.
J. LUKENS & SON,

HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. Nathan Mixer's newly invented, and highly approved PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand at their Manufactories, No 102, and 106, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see and judge for themselves, of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride or make trial of, where there is likewise, a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Valises, &c.

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. oct 26—6m

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 16th of November, a double cased Gold extra Jewelled Patent Lever WATCH, Robert Roskell, Liverpool, No. 32,718 and two small Gold Seals and Ring attached by a blue and white striped riband.

The above reward will be paid to whosoever returns said Watch to the Subscriber and no questions asked.

Watchmakers, Brokers and others are requested to stop said Watch if offered for sale.

LEWIS QUANDALE
dec 14—2m No. 69. Chesnut street.

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street.

N.B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.
dec. 14—1y

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 163 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backmon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

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Pro Bono Publico.
F. VARIN,

TEACHER OF LANGUAGES, No. 77, ARCH STREET, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that these languages, viz. Latin, Spanish, French and German, are taught, according to his own approved plan, on such liberal terms, as to accommodate all such as may be disposed to encourage learning For the benefit of such, students are received, according to age and situation, on the following terms: one Class of Young Ladies, and another of young gentlemen at 12 dollars each, per annum; payable in advance. Evening classes are formed as usual. For further particulars and references, enquire as above.

N. B.—F. Varin teaches also in the Academies of the Rev. Dr Wylie, Mr. Engles, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Denison. oct. 5—3m

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THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership under the firm of ALCORN & BROWN, at No. 13, Dock Street, where they offer for Sale a General Assortment of FINDINGS, &c. They also manufacture all kinds of Boot-trees and Lasts, or any article in the line which demands the application of their art.

HENRY ALCORN,
oct. 5—tf JOSEPH BROWNE.

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS & BELL-FOUNDER, BELL-HANGER, AND LOCKSMITH, Back of No. 42. South Fifth Street, below Walnut. nov. 30—6m

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FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Bricklayers and Mason's Tools, the property of a person declining business, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application to JACOB S. CUNITZ, in Ann street, between Schuylkill Sixth and Seventh streets sept 14—tf

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BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

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Jehu Burton,—Printer,

BACK of 111 Chesnut street.—Book Printing, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Hand-bills, &c. executed with neatness and despatch on the most liberal terms. nov. 30—tf

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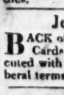
THE SUBSCRIBER



OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.
aug 3—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 3—tf

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CHARLES N. ROBINS

CARVER AND GILDER, No. 8 Street, has received by the late ar England, a large assortment of mented PASTEBOARD FANCY consisting of Card Racks, Screens, Watch Segar Cups, &c. &c. No expence has been in selecting the very best articles, some for beauty and richness, exceed any been before imported into this country.
dec 21—tf

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully inform public, that he gives the utmost value braries and small parcels of Books. changed on the most liberal terms.
EDWARD M. G
dec 21—6m No. 29, South Fro

ROBERT S. ENGLISH
Broker, Land Agent & Convey

HAS opened an Office at No. 2 Sheppard's (running from Arch to Cherry tween 7th and 8th streets,) Philadelphia he will attend to the Purchase and Sale Estate, Furniture, &c. He will also dra Wills. Bonds, Mortgages, Letters of Seamen's Protections, Bail Bonds, Claims, &c. and settle and adjust intricate of every description.

An intelligence Register will be kept sons having Farms, Houses, or parts persons in want of such places, can be dated at a trifling expence. Also, Apprentices, Wet Nurses, Chambermaids, Boys and Girls and Domestics in general or accommodated with situations.

Money procured on interest, Notes Bonds, Mortgages, Ground Rents, &c. sold on commission.—R. S. E. will also any business where an agent or attorney useful.

A land register is kept open for inspection cents will be charged for an entry therein.

N.B.—R. S. E having made an arrange a gentleman of the bar, the public may ed of having every instrument of writing above branches legally executed dec.

THIMBLE MANUFACTO

THE Subscriber continues the manufa GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between and Third Streets, on as low terms and quality as can be obtained. Also has assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER &c. &c. JAMES PET
Nov. 23—tf

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKERS, No. 106, Market between 3d and 4th streets, have an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, ty of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c., which will be disposed of on the most able terms. oct. 5—tf

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LEATHER STORE.

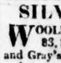
ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 35 STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, can be obtained in the city.
aug 3—tf

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37, Mark street, Philadelphia: CONVERSATIONS ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX; being an abstract of Conversations on English Grammar which Exercises in False Syntax are annexed adapted to the use of families and schools. By CHARLES M. INGERSOLL.

There is no other method of teaching that which any one is ignorant, than by means something already known.—*Dr. Johnson.*
oct 26—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,



KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 5—tf

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SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No 83, South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue CLOTHS, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the newest fashion; together with a large assortment of PLAID CLOAKS, which will be disposed of at a very low rate. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom. nov 30—tf

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Ladies' Shoe Store.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced the Ladies' Shoe manufacturing business, in the Stand recently occupied by T. Phillips, No. 82 Race Street; where he hopes by low prices, good work, and punctuality in executing all orders, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. L. W. RYCKMAN.
sept. 28—tf

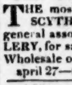
ADAMS & BURTON,

BOOK-BINDERS, No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.—☞ All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to with neatness and despatch on the most liberal terms, &c.
nov. 30—tf

NO. 57, MARKET STREET.
Cast Steel Scythes, Sickles, &c.

THE most approved makes of Grass and Corn SCYTHES, cut and wrought NAILS, with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for cash, Wholesale or Retail. THOMAS SHIPLEY.
april 27—tf

HAT STORE,



NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

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S. PAGE & SON,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Fifty cents charge for an entry. june 6—tf